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CH



MODULE

2

*LES TEMPS DES
CÉLÉBRATIONS*



Distance
Learning

Alberta
EDUCATION

French 13

Module 2

Les temps des célébrations (Time for Celebrations)



This document is intended for	
Students	✓
Teachers (French 13)	✓
Administrators	
Parents	
General Public	
Other	

French 13
 Student Module
 Module 2
 Les temps des célébrations (Time for Celebrations)
 Alberta Distance Learning Centre
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Welcome to Module 2!
Bienvenue au module 2!

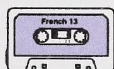
We hope you will enjoy your study of
Les temps des célébrations
(Time for Celebrations).

Whenever you see this icon



use a blank cassette to record and send
in an oral assignment.

We've also included a prerecorded
audiocassette with this module so
whenever you see this icon



turn on your tape and listen.

Contents

OVERVIEW	1
Evaluation	2
Course Overview	2

SECTION 1:

LE CALENDRIER (THE CALENDAR)	3
Activity 1: Quelle heure est-il? (What Time Is It?)	4
Activity 2: Les jours de la semaine (The Days of the Week)	14
Activity 3: Les mois de l'année (The Months of the Year)	25
Follow-up Activities	32
Extra Help	32
Enrichment	37
Conclusion	48
Assignment	48



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SECTION 2:


LES FÊTES ET LES CÉLÉBRATIONS (HOLIDAYS AND CELEBRATIONS)	49
Activity 1: Les anniversaires (Birthdays)	50
Activity 2: Les jours de congé (Holidays)	59
Follow-up Activities	72
Extra Help	72
Enrichment	74
Conclusion	75
Assignment	75



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MODULE SUMMARY	76
Final Module Assignment	76

APPENDIX	77
Glossary	79
Suggested Answers	83



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OVERVIEW

How do you celebrate birthdays, holidays, and special events?

In this module you will learn about the calendar, how to tell time, and about holidays and special celebrations in both France and Quebec.

Module 2
Les temps des
célébrations
(Time for
Celebrations)

Section 1
Le calendrier
(The Calendar)

Section 2
Les fêtes et les
célébrations
(Holidays and
Celebrations)

Evaluation

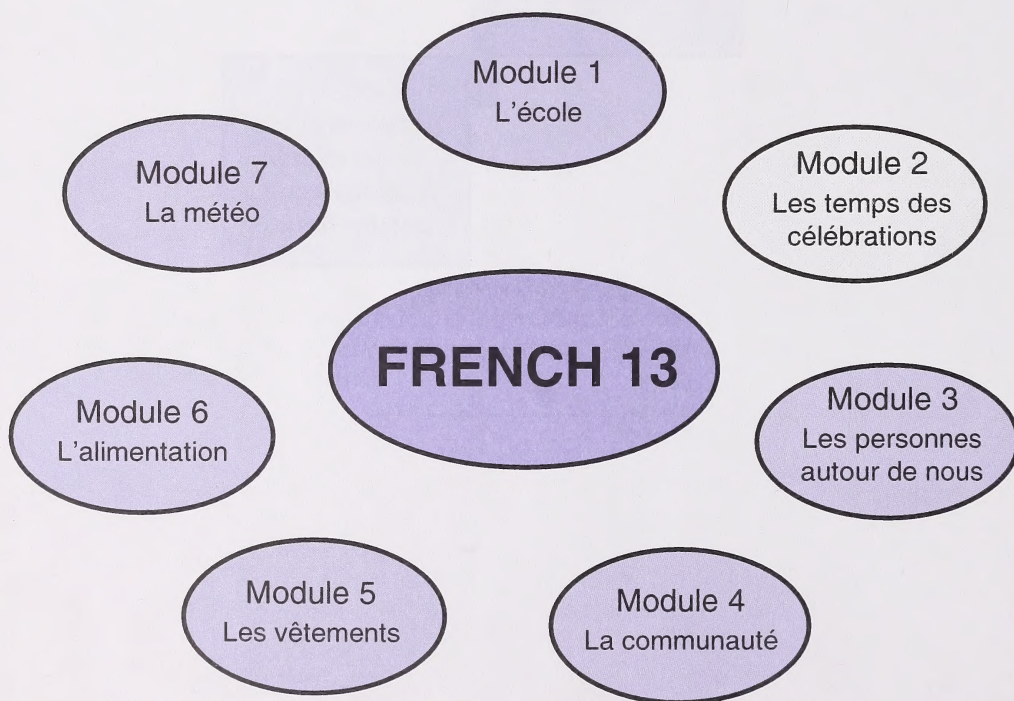
Your mark in this module will be determined by your work in the Assignment Booklet. You must complete all assignments. In order to do well in them, it is important that you go over the module material several times and especially practise the listening and speaking activities. Remember to include vocabulary and things you have learned from the previous modules.

In this module you are expected to complete two section assignments and one module project. The assignment breakdown is as follows:

Section 1 Assignment	30 marks
Section 2 Assignment	50 marks
Final Module Assignment	<u>20 marks</u>
TOTAL	100 marks

Course Overview

French 13 contains seven modules.



Section

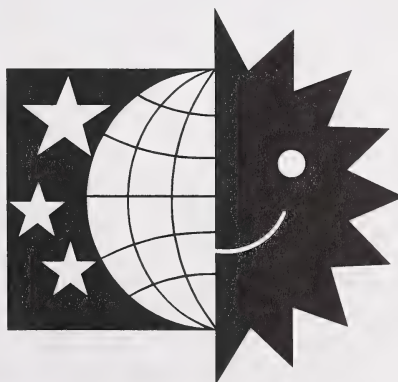
1

Le calendrier (The Calendar)



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In this section you will learn to tell time all over again. You will also learn the days of the week and the months of the year as well as the seasons. You need to be able to say these things especially if you've lost your watch or you want to go somewhere on a specific date.



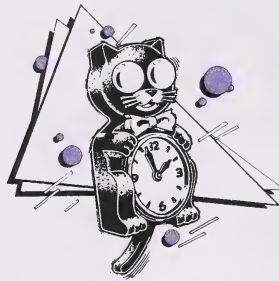
Activity 1: Quelle heure est-il? (What Time Is It?)

1.1



You have just bought a new alarm clock which announces in French the time for each of the 24 hours in the day. On tape segment 201, you will hear the times said aloud in order. Repeat each time after it is given. Do this activity several times. Learn the expression for *noon* (**midi**) and *midnight* (**minuit**).

Knowing how to say the time on the hour is important for things like getting to work on time and for catching TV shows that you really want to watch. What if you wanted to watch something at **8h30** (**à huit heures et demie** or **à huit heures trente**)? What if your boss told you to be at work at 7h15 (**sept heures et quart** or **sept heures quinze**)? Would you understand?



1.2



Use your prerecorded audiocassette to practise so that you will understand these expressions of time if someone ever says them to you. Play tape segment 202 and listen as some friends confirm the times they will be meeting. Each time is written here:

- 3h15
- 3h30
- 3h45
- 12h15
- 12h30
- 12h45

Did you notice that **3h45** can be referred to in different ways, just as in English? **Quatre heures moins quinze** or **quatre heures moins le quart**. That's like saying *a quarter to four* or *fifteen minutes to four*. The other way is to say **trois heures quarante-cinq**, or *three forty-five*.

If your friends want to meet you at **3h15**, they would answer your question **À quelle heure?** with either **À trois heures et quart** or **À trois heures quinze**.

1.3



Now listen to tape segment 203 as your friend Michel suggests some times that you can get together tomorrow to work on your distance-learning activities. Write the times here.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.3.

1.4

You have now gone beyond telling time on the hour. How is time expressed in English when you are using both hours and minutes?

Here are two examples:

- *It is one twenty.*
- *It is twenty minutes after one.*

Can you remember how you say this in French?

Bravo! **Il est une heure vingt** is correct. In French you always begin with the hour and then follow with the minutes.

- **Il est deux heures cinq.**
- **Il est minuit moins vingt-six.**

You've been phoning your friends all day, but none of them are home so you just end up leaving a message and the time that you called on each of their answering machines. You phone at

- 9h13
- 10h20
- 11h10
- 3h25
- 4h16



On your own blank cassette record the times in French. You may say, "Allô. C'est (your name). Il est (the time). Téléphone-moi s'il te plaît."

Check your responses by listening to tape segment 204.

1.5

You come home to find these messages on your answering machine:

Il est cinq heures et quart. C'est Jean.

Il est cinq heures et demie. C'est Michelle.



Use your practice tape to record the names and times your friends called. Which one phoned at fifteen minutes after the hour?

Très bien. It was Jean. **Et quart** is always used for (hour) *fifteen minutes* or *quarter past the hour*. Marie phoned later at half past five. For *half past* or for *thirty*, (for example, half past five and five thirty) **et demie** is used. There are two ways of spelling the French term for *half past*. Look at these four examples:

- **Il est onze heures et demie.**
- **Il est une heure et demie.**
- **Il est midi et demi.**
- **Il est minuit et demi.**

When do you use **demie** and when do you use **demi**?

Formidable! **Midi** and **minuit** are always followed by **et demi** when you want to say *half past twelve*, because **midi** and **minuit** are masculine nouns. **Demie** is used after **heure** because **heure** is a feminine noun.









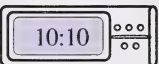





1.6



This new talking alarm clock is giving you some problems. Every time you check it the time is wrong. You have to phone the Time Number to get the correct time so you can reset it. Listen to tape segment 205. The operator gives you the correct time.

Beside each clock write the correct time that she says and then write it on the clock as well. The first one is done for you.

1.		<u>11h10</u>	
2.		_____	
3.		_____	
4.		_____	
5.		_____	
6.		_____	

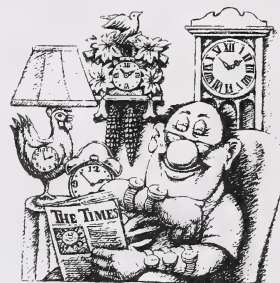
Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.6.



1.7

Lucky for you it was just the battery that went wrong with your clock. The way it has been acting has got you thinking about how they work.

Your best friend's grandfather enjoys collecting clocks. For fun, he likes setting the times differently on all of these clocks. You and your friend use them to set up a game. Your friend says a time and you have to find the clock which has that time on it.

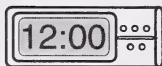


Listen to tape segment 206 as your friend lists off different times. Match the times with the clocks by writing the letter beside each time your friend gives you.

1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



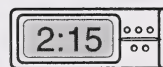
4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



a. Il est midi.

d. Il est minuit et demi.

b. Il est deux heures et quart.

e. Il est sept heures moins dix.

c. Il est onze heures moins le quart.

f. Il est neuf heures moins vingt-cinq.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.7.

1.8

Have you learned yet another way to tell time? What new word have you learned?

Yes, it is **moins** meaning *less*.

Look carefully at these two clocks. Can you see that on the first clock you will be adding minutes to the hour whereas on the second clock you will be subtracting minutes?

1. **Quelle heure est-il?**

a.



b.



Bravo! Tu as raison. (*You're right!*)

Il est six heures et quart.
Il est six heures moins le quart.

In your textbook, *Arc-en-ciel 1*, turn to page 67. Follow the story in textbook question 4 while listening to tape segment 207.

Listen to tape segment 207 again and draw the hands on the clock faces provided when each time is given to you on the tape.



2. **Quelle heure est-il?**

a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.



Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.8.

1.9

Le film de minuit est à quelle heure? _____

Sensass! Le film de minuit est à minuit!



In your textbook on page 66, question 2, there are six photographs which were taken at various times of the day. Read the instructions in the book to determine which sentence describes the time of day shown in each picture.

Write your answers on the lines provided.

Textbook question 2:

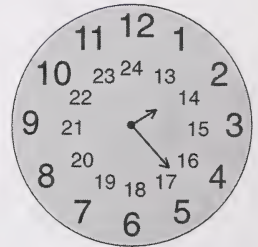
A. _____ C. _____ E. _____

B. _____ D. _____ F. _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1; Activity 1.9.

1.10

There is another way of expressing time. The twenty-four-hour clock is used extensively. It is used for nearly all official schedules, traffic signs, and appointments. It is a very simple system. The hours are numbered from 1 to 24, representing 1:00 a.m. to 12:00 midnight. The number of minutes past the hour is stated next. For example, 8.15 (**huit heures quinze**) is always 8:15 in the morning, and 20.15 is always 8:15 in the evening. How would you say 6:45 p.m. in French using the twenty-four-hour clock?



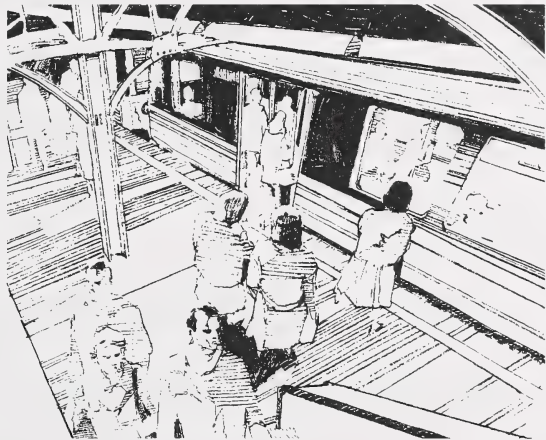
Oui, il est dix-huit heures quarante-cinq!



Train stations have large signs which display times of departure and arrival. Turn to page 69 in your textbook and look at question 7, where you will see a picture of such a sign. How are the times of departure posted?

Yes. All the times use the twenty-four-hour clock. The cities under the heading **destination** indicate the final destination or end of the line for that train. The cities to the right of the first city are the ones through which the train passes and stops. Do you see the word **voie**? **Voie** indicates the *platform* or *track* from which the train will depart.

The time is 15h39. The numbers on these signs change every few minutes as information is received from the switch operators. If you travel in Europe or even in Canada and the United States, you must be able to read and understand these signs, or you may find yourself heading in the wrong direction or on a train that passes through your destination without stopping!



Read the instructions for question 7 on page 69 of *Arc-en-ciel 1*. Listen to tape segment 208. The times on the tape use the twelve-hour clock. You must be able to find the equivalent time on the sign.

Play tape segment 208 again but this time write down the destinations of the five trains after hearing the times.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.10.

1.11



Turn to page 74 of your textbook. Read the instructions for question 4, and look at the television programs offered that day.

Listen to tape segment 209. What program are Olivier and Béatrice going to watch together?

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.11.

Do you find that your listening ability in French is improving? You've had the opportunity to listen to French conversations spoken at normal speed and to be able to obtain information from them. **Félicitations!**

1.12



Now try this listening and reading activity. In your textbook question 5 on page 75 the programs or shows for last Saturday are all listed.

Listen to tape segment 210 to determine which programs changed this week. Do not hesitate to listen to this conversation two or three times. You may also wish to pause the tape as you write down the changes between last week's and this week's times and programs. There are five changes. The first one is done for you. If it is the time that changed, write a **D** over the time. If the show changed, write a **D** over it.

D

- 13:35 : une émission sur les animaux

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.12.



1.13



On page 57 of *Arc-en-ciel 1* there's a selection of shows and movies. Pretend you love and watch only *sports* (**les sports**) and *variety shows* (**les variétés**). List the shows you would watch during the week. Beware! Some of them are on at the same time. Write the title, the *channel* (**canal**), the *day* (**jour**) and the *time* (**heure**).

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.13.

Activity 2: Les jours de la semaine (The Days of the Week)

In order to talk about an event and when it happens, you not only need to be able to tell time but also be able to identify the days of the week.

2.1

Listen carefully to segment 211 as the teacher says the days of the week.



The days are listed again with a pause after each one for you to repeat it. Repeat the days several times in order to memorize them.

Now that you've learned the days of the week in French, here's a list of them for you.

Les jours de la semaine

- lundi
- mardi
- mercredi
- jeudi
- vendredi
- samedi
- dimanche

2.2

The following calendar is missing the days of the week. You want to use this calendar on your desk and you want the days to be written in French so that seeing them each day will help you remember them. Write them in the spaces provided at the top of the calendar. Be sure to begin with Monday.

		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.2.

Did you know that in French the days of the week are not capitalized unless they are used at the beginning of a sentence?

Here are two examples:

- Je vais au cinéma lundi.
- Lundi je vais au cinéma.



Did you also notice that in French the week begins with **lundi** (*Monday*)? In English the week begins with Sunday. French-Canadian calendars are usually organized like English-Canadian calendars. Examine the two calendars that follow.

JANVIER						
lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi	samedi	dimanche
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

JANVIER						
dimanche	lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi	samedi
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Which one is the French calendar? _____

If you said that the first calendar is the French calendar, you're right. The week begins with **lundi**. **Bravo!**

2.3

Now that you have learned the days of the week, write them out for each of the dates circled on the calendar here.

SEPTEMBRE						
	<i>lundi</i>					
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Quel jour est-ce?

The first day is written for you.

- le 4 *C'est lundi.*
- le 5 _____
- le 9 _____
- le 13 _____
- le 21 _____
- le 24 _____
- le 29 _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.3.

2.4



On tape segment 212 you will hear a short description of an itinerary for a trip to Europe. Turn to page 60 of your textbook and follow along with 13A as you listen to the cassette. You will probably need to listen to the tape segment twice.

Can you tell what day it is? Answer the question **On est quel jour?**

The first one is done for you.

1. On est à Rome. On est quel jour? On est lundi.
2. On est à Venise. On est quel jour? _____
3. On est à Munich. On est quel jour? _____
4. On est à Prague. On est quel jour? _____
5. On est à Vienne. On est quel jour? _____
6. On est à Zurich. On est quel jour? _____
7. On est encore à Zurich. On est quel jour? _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.4.

You have probably noticed that you can ask what day it is in at least two ways.

- **Quel jour est-ce?**
- **On est quel jour?**

You can also answer those questions in two different ways.

- **C'est mardi.**
- **On est jeudi.**



2.5



On page 61 of your textbook you can see Katya's *timetable* or **horaire**. What do **matin** and **après-midi** mean?

Très bien! So **lundi matin** is *Monday morning* and **lundi après-midi** is *Monday afternoon*.



Play tape segment 213 and listen to Katya describe her timetable. Pay close attention to the sound effects associated with her *subjects (matières)*.

After Katya has finished the description of her whole timetable (**horaire**), you will hear a number of sound effects associated with the subjects she is studying on each particular day. From the sounds you hear, write down the subjects she must be studying, the day of the week, and whether it is morning or afternoon. The first one is done for you.

1. histoire/français/éducation physique - mardi matin
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.5.

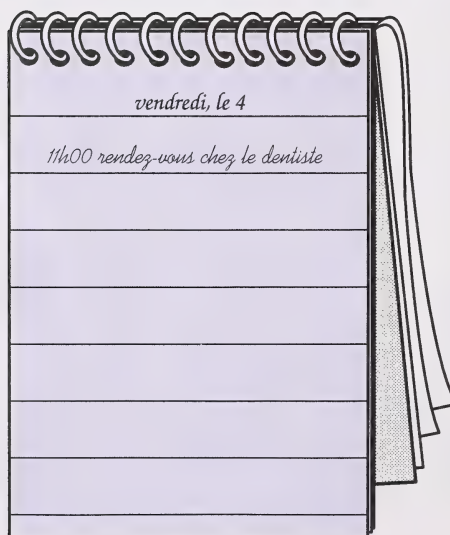
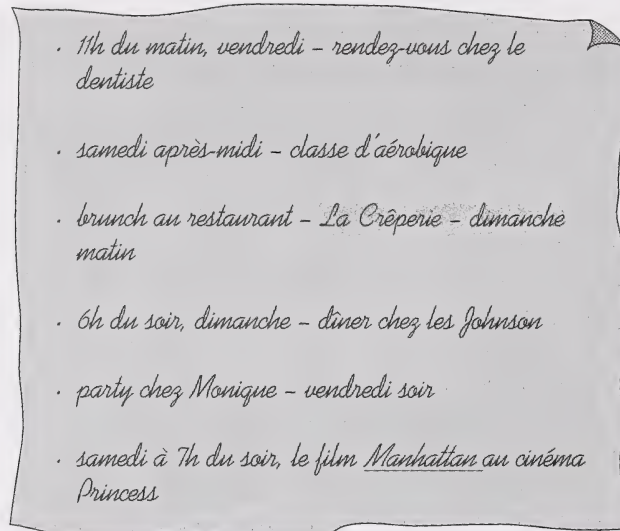
Did you know that Katya and most other students in France have to go to school on Saturday mornings? They do, however, have Wednesday afternoons off. How would you like that schedule? A six-day school week would probably not be welcomed by most Canadian students. In fact, some schools in France have switched to a five-day schedule like ours.

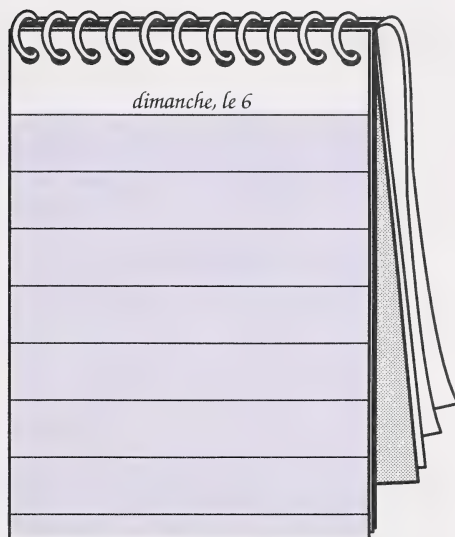
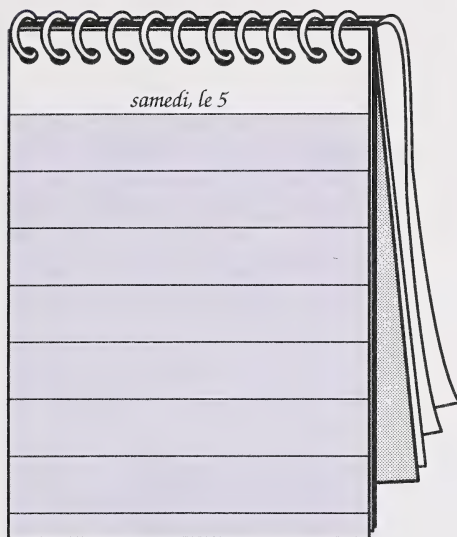


2.6

You've written all the upcoming activities for the last three days of this week on a slip of paper, but now you've just bought yourself a daily planner so you want to write them all down in it.

Looking at the activities listed on your paper, write them down in the correct places in your daily planner. The first activity on the list has been noted in the planner already.





Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.6.

2.7

Can you read a timetable? Why is this a necessary skill? The lives of students are run by their timetables, or so it seems. How do you know when a certain class begins or ends? How can you find out if a friend has a spare or free period at the same time you do? You have to be able to read a time table.

An exchange student from France is staying with you and your family for two weeks. This Friday he will spend the day with you at school. You have forgotten your timetable at school, but fortunately you have it memorized. Your guest asks you a number of questions about the subjects you study on Friday and when. The timetable is provided for you.

Mon horaire de vendredi	
heure	matière
8h45	maths
9h40	chimie
10h35	anglais
11h30	l'heure du dîner/déjeuner
12h35	études sociales
1h30	français
2h25	musique
3h30	Le week-end commence!



Listen to tape segment 214. Then read the following questions asked by Pierre, the exchange student. Use the timetable to help you answer them on the lines provided. Listen to the segment as often as you wish.

1. À quelle heure est la classe de maths?

2. Et la classe de musique?

3. C'est quand la classe de français?

4. Et la classe d'anglais est à quelle heure?

5. C'est quand le déjeuner?

6. Et à quelle heure est-ce que le week-end commence?

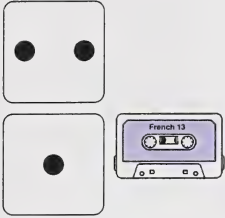
Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.7.

If you really did have an exchange student from France, there are a few things about school here in Alberta that he or she would find different from school in France. In Alberta, Geography and History are not taught as separate subjects as they are in France, but as Social Studies (**études sociales**).

Are school subjects (**matières**) capitalized in French? _____ Like the days and the months, school subjects are not capitalized.

One other thing that you would probably have to explain to a French student would be that in Canada **déjeuner** usually means *breakfast*, whereas **dîner** means *lunch* and the evening meal is **le souper**. In France **le petit déjeuner** is *breakfast*, **déjeuner** means *lunch* and the evening meal is **le dîner**.

2.8



You and your best friend have just received your new timetables. You want to know if you are in any of the same classes. Ask each other what subjects you have on what days and at what times in order to find out what classes you will be in together. You may ask each other questions such as **Qu'est-ce que tu as lundi après-midi à deux heures moins le quart?** or **C'est quand ta classe de maths?**

As you discover which classes you'll be in together, check them off in the list that follows your schedule. Your partner's list and schedule can be found in the Appendix. If you can't find a partner use tape segment 215. Don't look at each other's timetables until you have discovered which classes you will have together.

Mon horaire

	lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi
8h00	période libre	informatique	études sociales	biologie	période libre
9h10	maths	études sociales	maths	carrière et vie	maths
10h20	carrière et vie	biologie	chimie	anglais	chimie
11h30		DÉJEUNER/DÎNER			
12h35	chimie	anglais	période libre	éducation physique	informatique
1h45	anglais	éducation physique	biologie	carrière et vie	études sociales
2h55	dessin	éducation physique	dessin	informatique	dessin

	anglais		éducation physique
	biologie		études sociales
	carrière et vie		français
	chimie		informatique
	dessin		période libre

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.8.

2.9

Jeanne has not been able to complete her new timetable because she lost the original list of the times when the subjects she wants are offered. She has to enlist the help of the school secretary, Mme Brug  roux, who, despite being very busy at the office, does take the time to help her. Listen to tape segment 216 as Mme Brug  roux assists Jeanne. As you listen to their conversation, complete Jeanne’s timetable. Write the names of the school subjects in their proper places.



L’horaire de Jeanne

L’heure	lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi
8h20 – 9h25	chimie	fran��ais		fran��ais	biologie
9h25 – 9h30 pause					→
9h30 – 10h35		biologie			musique
10h35 – 10h45 pause					→
10h45 – 11h45	��tudes sociales	musique	chimie		��tudes sociales
11h45 – 12h55 d��jeuner					→
12h55 – 1h55	maths	p��riode libre		anglais	
1h55 – 2h00					→
2h00 – 3h05		maths	anglais	p��riode libre	

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.9.



2.10



Turn to page 74 of *Arc-en-ciel 1*. Read the instructions carefully for question 3. Pay particular attention to the five-point scale of Marie and Pierre's likes and dislikes.

While listening to tape segment 217, fill in the information on the grid provided. Remember *M* is for Marie and *P* is for Pierre.

Textbook question 3:

l'heure	lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi	samedi
8.00 – 9.00	M P	M P	M P	M P	M P	M P
9.00 – 10.00	M P	M P	M P	M P	M P	M P
10.00 – 11.00	M P	M P	M P	M P	M P	M P
11.00 – 12.00	M P	M P	M P	M P	M P	M P
12.00 – 1.30						
1.30 – 2.30	M P	M P	M P	M P	M P	M P
2.30 – 3.30	M P	M P	M P	M P	M P	M P
3.30 – 4.30	M P	M P	M P	M P	M P	M P

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.10.



2.11



On page 75 of your textbook read the instructions to question 6 carefully.

Write down the numbers of the sentences that contain incorrect information: _____

Now rewrite the sentences with the correct information.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.11.

2.12



Certain school subjects need special equipment. Turn to question 4 on page 61 of your textbook. For this activity you will need to use Katya's timetable at the top of the page to list the things she needs to take to school. To find out what things Djamel needs to take to school, listen to his schedule on tape segment 218.

Then in the notebook provided here, list the items that both Katya and Djamel need to bring to school each day.

Textbook question 4:

<i>Katya</i>
<i>lundi</i>
<i>mardi</i>
<i>mercredi</i>

<i>Djamel</i>
<i>jeudi</i>
<i>vendredi</i>
<i>samedi</i>

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.12.

Activity 3: Les mois de l'année (The Months of the Year)

You now know the days of the week in French, and you have seen French calendars for the months of **janvier** (*January*) and **septembre** (*September*). Can you recognize the months of the year in French? The French names closely resemble the English names.

3.1



On page 62 of your textbook you will see the covers of six popular magazines. You can see which month each magazine was published. Listen to tape segment 219 and Katya will say the name of the months found on the magazine covers.

On the lines provided write the name of the magazine that corresponds with each month mentioned by Katya. Do not hesitate to play the tape twice if you did not hear the names clearly the first time. The first one is done for you.

1. Okapi _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 3.1.

3.2



You are now ready to learn all twelve months in French. Listen to tape segment 220 to hear the names of all the months in order.

Now listen to your cassette again, but this time repeat the names of the months. Do not hesitate to do this several times until you really know them. Then write out the names of all twelve months.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 3.2

3.3

Use the calendar that follows as a model to prepare monthly calendars for your school locker. They are also provided for you, but not in order. Write the month at the top of each one.

Remember that on French-Canadian calendars, the week usually starts with *Sunday* (**dimanche**), like calendars in English. French calendars from other countries start with *Monday* (**lundi**) as the first day of the week.

janvier	février	mars	avril
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
mai	juin	juillet	août
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
septembre	octobre	novembre	décembre
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Les mois de l'année

1.
D L M M J V S
1
2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30 31

2.
D L M M J V S
1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29

3.
D L M M J V S
1 2
3 4 5 6 7 8 9
10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31

4.						
D	L	M	M	J	V	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

5.						
D	L	M	M	J	V	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

6.						
D	L	M	M	J	V	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

7.						
D	L	M	M	J	V	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

8.						
D	L	M	M	J	V	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

9.						
D	L	M	M	J	V	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

10.						
D	L	M	M	J	V	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

11.						
D	L	M	M	J	V	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

12.						
D	L	M	M	J	V	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 3.3.

3.4

Did you notice that the months are not capitalized? Here are two examples:

- **Le 31 octobre est l'Halloween.**
- **La fête de la famille est en février.**

How are dates written in French?

Here are two examples:

- **le 31 octobre**
- **le 22 mars**



The number is always written before the month.

Can you give the date of someone's birthday? Turn to page 63 of *Arc-en-ciel 1*. In question 8 Sarah has found out when everyone's birthday is. Listen to tape segment 221 and play the role of Sarah.

Write down the dates of everyone's birthday, but not his or her astrological sign.

1. C'est quand l'anniversaire de Katya?

C'est _____.

2. C'est quand l'anniversaire de Jean?

C'est _____.

3. C'est quand l'anniversaire de Sophie?

C'est _____.

4. C'est quand l'anniversaire de Patrick?

C'est _____.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 3.4.



3.5



How do you ask people when their birthdays are? Play tape segment 222 and listen to the short dialogue between Robert and Louise who are discussing their birthdays. While you listen to the cassette, follow the written dialogue.

Robert: **Dis donc, Louise, c'est quand ton anniversaire?**

Louise: **Mon anniversaire est le 1^{er} avril. Et toi, c'est quand ton anniversaire?**

Robert: **C'est le 30 décembre.**



By yourself or with a partner play the roles of Robert and Louise. Create two new dialogues by substituting the dates that follow for those in the original dialogue. Make any other changes necessary in your new dialogue.

Dialogue 1

- le 21 septembre
- le 4 mars

Dialogue 2

- le 2 mai
- le 25 novembre



Practise the dialogues with the changes and record them on your blank tape. Remember, you may do this alone or with a partner. Listen to your own cassette after you have recorded the dialogues to make sure you've made the appropriate date changes.

If you have done so – **bravo!**

Did you hear the date for Louise's birthday in the original dialogue? How was this date said differently than other dates you studied earlier?

Très bien! The date was **le 1^{er} avril** pronounced **le premier avril**. The first day of each month is always expressed as **le premier** and is frequently written as **le 1^{er}**.

Here are two examples:

- Le 1^{er} janvier est le jour d l'an.
- La fête nationale du Canada est le 1^{er} juillet.



3.6



Listen to tape segment 223. You will hear ten dates. Each one represents an important sale date at the local Bay store (*la Baie*). Each date will be read twice.

On the lines provided write the sale dates you hear. The first one is done for you.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. <i>le 5 août</i> _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 3.6.



3.7

In Canada we have four seasons (**quatre saisons**).



le printemps



l'été



l'automne



l'hiver

Which months are included in each season?

1. les mois du printemps:

2. les mois de l'été:

3. les mois de l'automne:

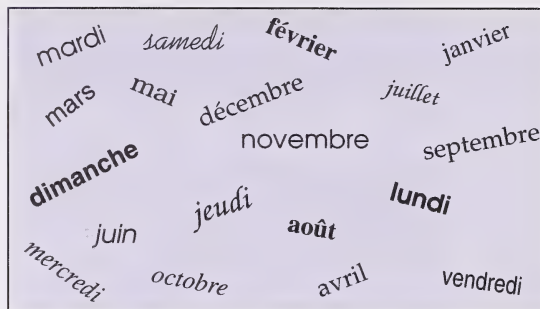
4. les mois de l'hiver:

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 3.7.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulties with the activities in this section, it is recommended that you do the Extra Help. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts and had few difficulties with the activities, it is recommended that you do the Enrichment. You may do both.

Extra Help 1



Can you recognize the days and months here? Circle the days and underline the months. Then list them in order in the spaces provided.

1. les jours de la semaine:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. les mois de l'année:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Extra Help 1.

Extra Help 2

Look carefully at the calendar. You will see special occasions marked on five days in October.

OCTOBRE						
dimanche	lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi	samedi
				1 <i>visite Paul</i>	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12 <i>l'action de grâces</i>	13	14	15	16 <i>party de Lucie</i>	17
18 <i>l'anniver- saire de Luc</i>	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31 <i>Halloween</i>

George calls to ask you a few questions about October. Answer his questions using the calendar provided.

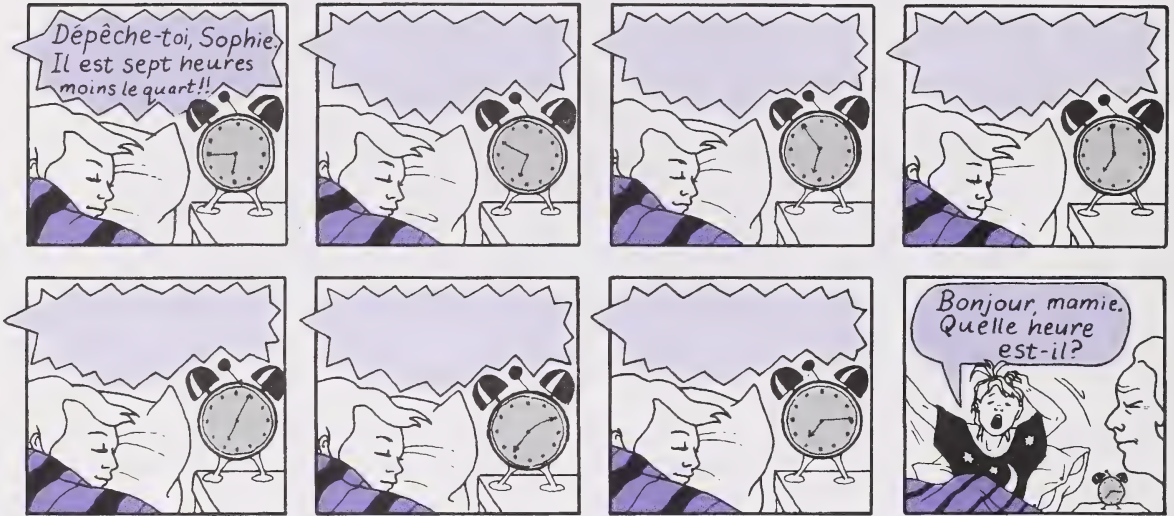
1. C'est quand l'Halloween? _____
2. Quel jour est-ce? _____
3. C'est quand l'**action de grâces** (*Thanksgiving*)? _____

4. Quel jour est-ce? _____
5. C'est quand l'anniversaire de Luc? _____
6. Quel jour est-ce? _____
7. C'est quand le party de Lise? _____
8. Quel jour est-ce? _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Extra Help 2.

Extra Help 3

Sophie's grandmother has to wake Sophie every morning. Each time she shouts at Sophie, she tells her to hurry and reminds her of the time. Write in what Sophie's grandmother is shouting in each picture. Copy the example given in the first picture, changing the time to match the clock.



Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Extra Help 3.

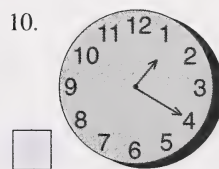
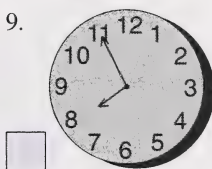
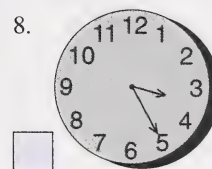
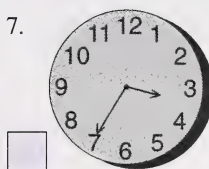
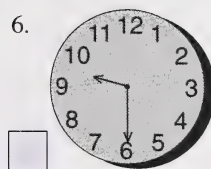
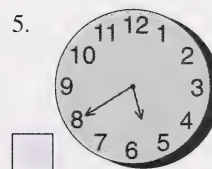
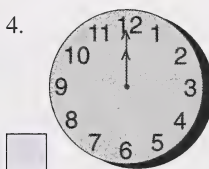
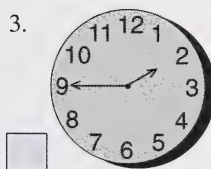
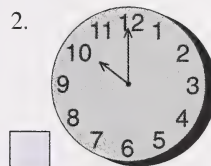
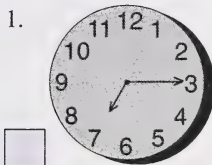


Extra Help 4

When you hear the time announced on the French radio station or in a public place such as an airport or train station, are you able to understand it? Usually they will use the twenty-four-hour clock, so remember to add or subtract 12 hours to make the conversion to the p.m. times. For example, 1:00 p.m. is the same as **treize heures** and 10:43 p.m. is **vingt-deux heures quarante trois** on the twenty-four-hour clock.



Listen to tape segment 224. As you tune into your radio at different times during the day, the announcer will give you the time. Check the boxes beside those clocks which show the time that the announcer says. Leave blank the boxes beside those clocks that don't. Each time will be given twice. He will be using both the twelve-hour system and the twenty-four hour system.



Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Extra Help 4.

Extra Help 5

You are at Clermont-Ferrand in France and you would like to go swimming at the local swimming pool.

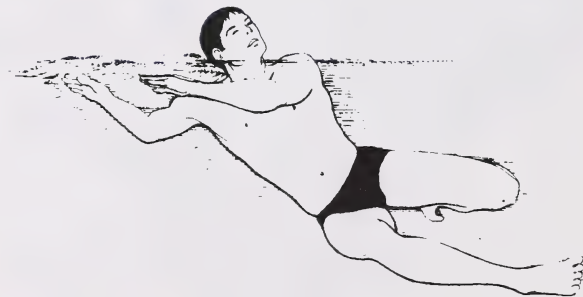
Look at the sign in front of the pool.

HEURES D'OUVERTURE AU PUBLIC	
LUNDI/MARDI	12h à 14h – 16h15 à 19h
MERCREDI	12h à 14h – 15h à 19h
JEUDI	12h à 14h – 19h à 22h
VENDREDI	12h à 14h – 16h15 à 19h
SAMEDI	12h à 14h – 14h à 19h
DIMANCHE	7h à 12h

Put a ✓ in the box if the pool is open at the time indicated on the twelve-hour clock. Put an ✗ in the box if it is not.

- ☐ lundi à 10 h du matin
- ☐ jeudi à 1 h de l'après-midi
- ☐ vendredi à 3 h de l'après-midi
- ☐ mercredi à 4 h de l'après-midi
- ☐ dimanche à 5 h de l'après-midi
- ☐ samedi à 6 h de l'après-midi
- ☐ mardi à 10 h du soir

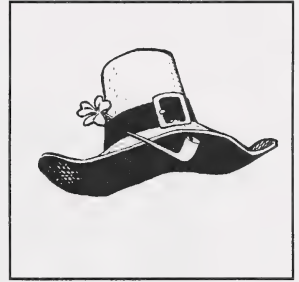
Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Extra Help 5.



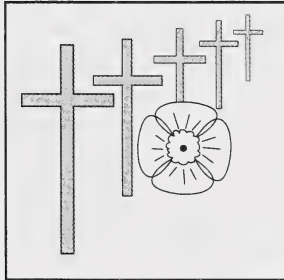
Enrichment 1

Each month has special holidays, activities, or weather conditions associated with it. For example Canada Day is in July, school begins in September, and it is often said that April showers bring May flowers.

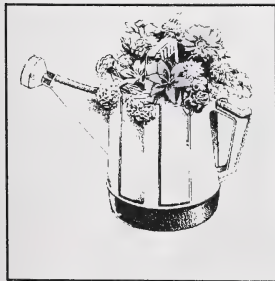
You are babysitting little Bruno Simard, who has found a series of pictures. He wants you to help him identify the months they represent. Under each picture write the month that best suits the picture. Use each month only once.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____



5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____



9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Enrichment 1.

Enrichment 2

The French teacher, M. Laroque, is preparing a test using students' birthdays. He writes the day and date for each student on a chart.



Listen to tape segment 225. Each student will give the teacher the day and date of his or her birthday and repeat the information when asked to.

Write the day and date of each student's birthday. The first one is done for you.

Anne: vendredi, le 13 décembre

Simon: _____

Colette: _____

Patrick: _____

Pierre: _____

Christophe: _____

Odette: _____

Christiane: _____

Michel: _____

Jeanne: _____

Nicole: _____

Roger: _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Enrichment 2.



Enrichment 3

You and your friend or partner enjoy speaking French whenever possible. Here are two activities which will give you the chance to talk and improve your French skills at the same time.

If you have a partner, begin the activities by taking on the role of the person in 1A. Your partner will play the role of 1B. Once you have finished the first task, you will choose 2A while your partner chooses 2B. This way you will each have the opportunity to ask and answer questions using time and place. If you can't find a partner, do 1A using tape segment 226.



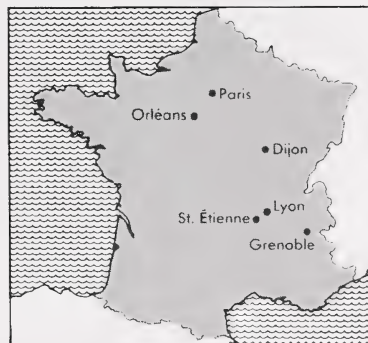
1A. You are in charge of security for a top government minister. Here is his diary for Monday, when he is touring around the country.

You are allowed to give information to the press (your partner) about what time he is in which town. For example, say **À neuf heures, il est à Paris.**

	<i>lundi</i>
8.00-9.15	Paris
11.00-11.30	Lours
13.30-13.45	Nantes
15.20-16.00	Bordeaux
18.00-18.45	Coulouise
20.45-21.30	Marseille

2A. You are a journalist trying to find out where Monsieur le Ministre is at different times of the day, so that you can get a live interview for a local radio station. The times of the bulletins are written below. Find out where he is at each of these times and write in the time by the place on the map.

You will need to ask **Où est-il à ____ heures?**

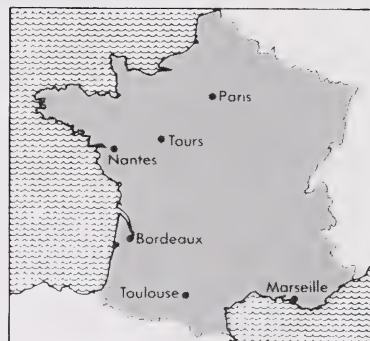


- 9.00
- 11.15
- 12.45
- 15.30
- 18.20
- 20.50

Compare your responses for 1A with the Appendix, Section 1: Enrichment 3.

¹ Mary Glasgow Publications for the excerpt from *Arc-en-ciel / Repromasters* written by Ann Miller and Liz Roselman. Reprinted by permission of Mary Glasgow Publications. London, U.K.

1B. You are a journalist trying to find out where Monsieur le Ministre is at different times of the day, so that you can get a live interview for a local radio station. The time of the bulletins are written below. Find out from your partner where he is at each of these times and write in the time by the place on the map.



You will need to ask **Où est-il à ... heures?**

- 9.00
- 11.10
- 13.00
- 15.35
- 18.10
- 21.15

2B. You are in charge of security for a top government minister. Here is his diary for Tuesday, when he is touring round the country.

You are allowed to give information to the press about what time he is in which town. For example, say **À neuf heures, il est à Grenoble.**

	mardi
8.00-9.15	Grenoble
11.00-11.30	St-Etienne
12.30-13.15	Lyon
15.20-16.00	Dijon
18.00-18.45	Orléans
20.45-21.30	Paris



Enrichment 4

If you have to depend upon public transportation, it's a good idea to know the scheduled stops and times. Here is a *summer schedule (horaire d'été)* for the bus line which runs daily between Annecy and Albertville, home of the 1992 Winter Olympics. Both Annecy and Albertville are very popular summer vacation spots in France.

HORAIRE D'ÉTÉ DU 1 ^{er} JUILLET AU 5 SEPTEMBRE												
VOYAGES CROLARD – Gare Routière Sud – ANNECY – Téléphone 50.45.08.12												
ANNECY – ALBERTVILLE												
	(A)	(G)			(E)	(D)			(C)			☆
Annecy Gare Routière	6.30	7.20	8.15	10.15	11.20	12.15	12.30	14.00	16.20	17.30	18.30	19.20
Annecy (Hôtel de Ville)	6.32	7.23	8.18	10.18	11.23	12.18	12.33	14.03	16.23	17.33	18.33	19.23
Lettraz-Chuguet (fac.)	6.36	7.27	8.22	10.22	11.27	12.22	12.37	14.07	16.27	17.37	18.37	19.25
Sevrier	6.39	7.30	8.24	10.24	11.30	12.24	12.40	14.10	16.30	17.40	18.40	19.28
Le Brouillet	6.41	7.32	8.26	10.26	11.32	12.26	12.42	14.12	16.32	17.42	18.42	19.30
Saint-Jorioz (Mairie)	6.45	7.35	8.28	10.28	11.35	12.28	12.44	14.14	16.35	17.44	18.44	19.32
Duingt	6.47	7.39	8.32	10.32	11.40	12.30	12.48	14.18	16.40	17.48	18.48	19.35
Bredannaz	6.50	7.42	8.36	10.36	11.43	12.32	12.52	14.22	16.43	17.52	18.52	19.38
Bout-du-Lac	6.52	7.45	8.40	10.40	11.46	12.35	12.56	14.26	16.46	17.56	18.56	19.40
Doussard (chef-lieu)	6.57	7.48	8.44	10.44	11.50	12.38	13.00	14.30	16.50	18.00	19.00	19.43
Doussard (gare)	6.59	7.50	8.48	10.48	11.52	12.40	13.04	14.34	16.53	18.04	19.04	19.45
Glez	7.01	7.52	8.52	10.52	11.55	12.42	13.08	14.38	16.57	18.08	19.08	19.47
Faverge (tél. 50.44.52.78)	7.05	7.55	8.56	10.56	12.00	12.45	13.12	14.42	17.02	18.12	19.12	19.50
St-Ferréol (chef-lieu)	7.09		8.58	10.58			13.14	14.44	17.05	18.14	19.14	
Marlens	7.12		9.02	11.02			13.18	14.48	17.09	18.18	19.18	
Soney	7.16		9.06	11.06			13.22	14.52	17.13	18.22	19.22	
Ugine	7.21		9.10	11.10			13.26	14.56	17.17	18.26	19.26	
Marthod	7.25		9.14	11.14			13.30	15.00	17.22	18.30	19.30	
Albertville - Hôtel de Ville	7.30		9.18	11.18			13.34	15.04	17.27	18.34	19.34	
Albertville - gare (arr.)	7.35		9.25	11.25			13.40	15.10	17.35	18.40	19.40	

(A) Sauf dimanches et fêtes. – (C) Sauf samedis, dimanches et fêtes. – (D) Le samedi en période scolaire. – (E) Le mercredi en période scolaire. – ☆ Dessert Epagny et Monnetier. – (G) Circule les lundis, mardis, mercredis, jeudis et vendredis en période scolaire.

Schedules like this one are posted at each bus stop on this line. As well individual cards with the schedules printed on them are available to everyone without cost.

Take a few minutes and look at the time the bus leaves from and arrives at other locations. Can you observe some unusual things on this schedule?

There are a number of columns which indicate that the buses run for only part of the day.

Look at column (G). An extra bus is put on during the morning rush hour while school is in session (**en période scolaire**). School is usually not finished until mid-July in France. What does column (A) tell you?

¹ Voyages Crolard for the *Horaire d'été (Bus Schedule)*. Reprinted by permission of Voyages Crolard, Annecy-Seynod, France, 1987.

Yes, this is a very early morning bus. When do you think it would be necessary to run a bus so early?

Probably on school mornings. If you look at the bottom of the schedule, (A) indicates that this bus runs **sauf dimanches et fêtes** which means *except Sundays and holidays*. There is no early bus needed on those days.

What do you think is special about column (E)? _____

Why? _____

Formidable! Because in France most schools are closed on Wednesday afternoons, there is an extra bus so students can get home. What about column (D)? Does this bus run once school is out for the summer? Why or why not?

The bus is needed for the students during the school year since they have school on Saturday mornings. During the summer there are no classes, so this bus isn't needed.

On what days does the bus in column (c) not run?

Why do you think this is so?



Sensass! This bus doesn't run on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays. This is probably because there is no great demand for buses at this time of the day. This bus runs again in the evenings. The column with the star over it is a special bus or local bus.

Do you think you could use this schedule? Imagine that you live near the *town hall* (**hôtel de ville**) in Annecy and today you must get to Duingt by 5:00 p.m. (**5h00 de l'après-midi**). Find Duingt on the schedule and move across the column to the right until you get to the time closest to 5.00. Once you have found the time, move up the column until you are in line with Annecy (Hôtel de Ville). At what time will you have to catch the bus in order to get to Duingt on time? **À quelle heure?**

Super! You have to take the 16.23 bus.

Now try these two scenarios.

Scenario 1

You have just arrived at the bus depot in Annecy (**à la Gare Routière à Annecy**). **Il est 12.40**. You would like to catch the next bus so you can go to Sévrier where you have reserved a room at a hotel with a swimming pool. You look at the bus schedule (**horaire**) and you become very upset. Why?

Très bien! There is no bus until 14.00. Well, you could take a taxi, but that would cost a lot of money. The only thing to do is to put your baggage into a locker in the bus depot and walk the few blocks to the *city centre* (**centre-ville**) where you can enjoy the sights and have a good lunch. You may want to delay any serious shopping as most of the shops will be closed for lunch.



Scenario 2

You are spending the summer with a French family at Duingt. They have been helping you find a summer job. There is a *part-time* job (**à temps-partiel**) in Albertville which is not too far from Duingt. The job is in a small restaurant near **l'hôtel de ville**. You would work as a busperson on these days – **le lundi, le jeudi, le samedi, et le dimanche**. You have to start work each day at 11.15.

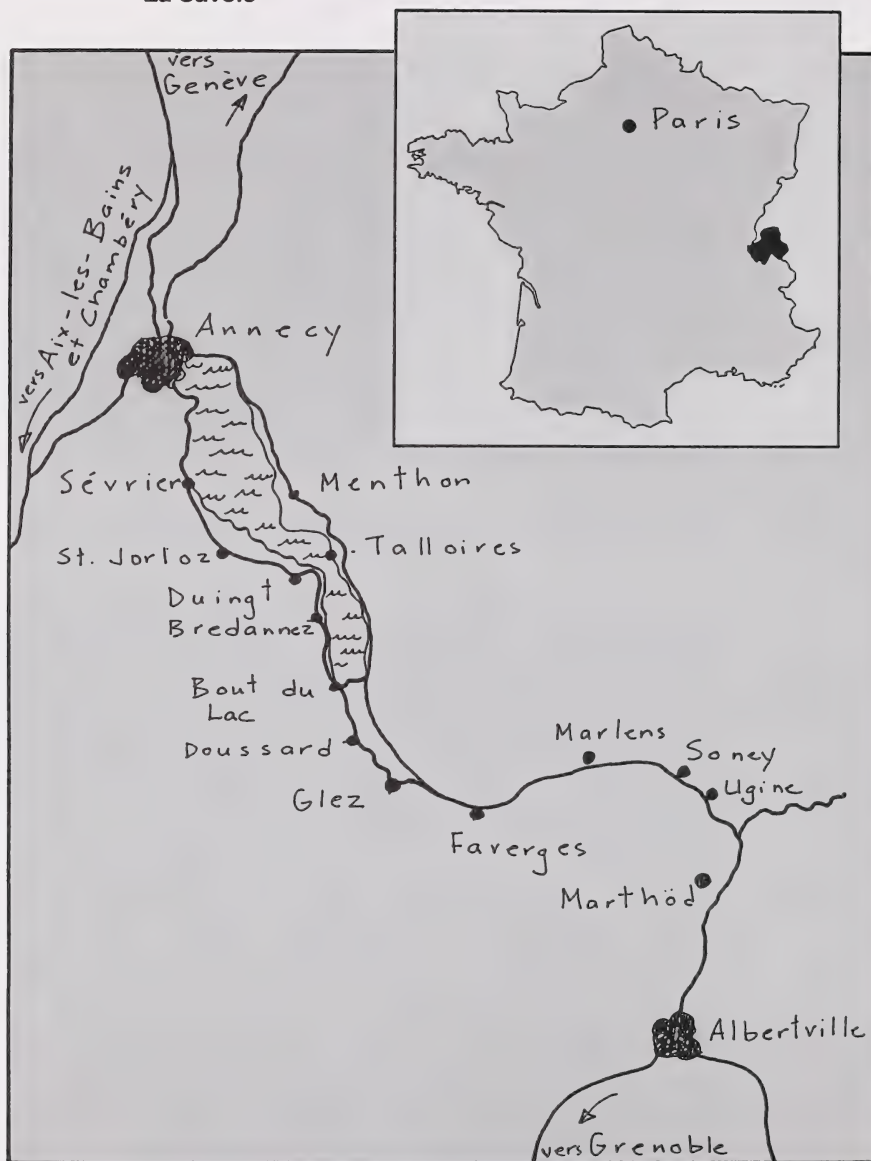
At what time would you have to take the bus in order to get to work on time? **À quelle heure?**

Bien sûr! You would have to take the bus at 8.32. Why do you have to take such an early bus?

Bravo! You'd have to take the early bus because the 10.32 bus would get you to Albertville three minutes late for work.

Would you take this job if the bus were your only means of transportation? _____

La Savoie



While you are spending your summer in the Savoie area of France you might like to plan a few day trips and visit some of the towns on the route between Annecy and Albertville. Look at the map of the area around Lake Annecy and the cities of Annecy and Albertville. Consult your **horaire** to plan your departure and arrival times. The **horaire** you have here allows you to plan your trips in one direction only – from Annecy moving to Albertville. The sample **horaire** at the beginning of Enrichment 4 shows only one side of an actual schedule. And if you wanted to visit the towns on the other side of the lake, what would you need?

Formidable! You'd need an **horaire** for that route.

Enrichment 5

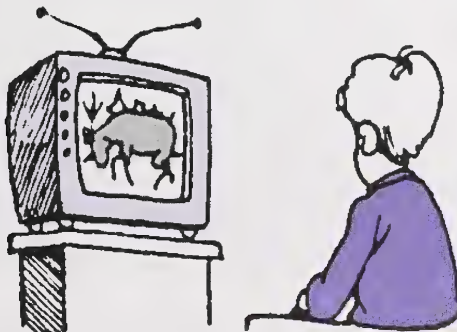
Do you consult a TV guide regularly? _____


Do you find yourself sometimes looking at morning listings when you really want the evening listings just because you haven't looked closely to see whether it's a.m. or p.m.?

The following TV guide provided for you is typical of TV guides that appear in French newspapers and magazines. This is an extract from Alberta's own weekly French newspaper **Le Franco**. The TV listings in this extract are for evenings only.

How does this TV guide differ from one you would see in one of Alberta's English newspapers?

Bravo! If you guessed that the difference is that this TV guide lists the program times using the twenty-four-hour clock, then you were right. As you know, French schedules of all kinds typically list their times using the twenty-four-hour clock.



<div> CBXFT  </div> <div>Radio-Canada</div>		
Semaine du 29 juin au 5 juillet 1991		
<div>Samedi</div> <div> 17h00 Le Téléjournal 17h10 En quête d'un pays 17h30 Le Baseball Labatt des Expos: Pittsburgh à Montréal 20h00 Visions d'ici 21h00 Samedi P.M. 22h00 Le Téléjournal 22h20 Les nouvelles du sport 22h40 Télé-sélection: Perdus en mer </div>	<div> 22h45 La Météo 22h50 Les nouvelles du sport 23h00 L'heure G 24h00 Rencontres </div> <div>Mardi</div> <div> 17h00 L'heure G 18h00 CE SOIR 18h30 La cours en direct 19h00 L'avocat du diable 19h30 Brûlée de santé 20h00 Le Téléjournal 20h20 Le Point 20h45 La Météo 20h50 Les nouvelles du sport 21h00 Festival haute tension 23h00 L'heure G 24h00 Rencontres </div> <div>Mercredi</div> <div> 17h00 CE SOIR 17h30 Le baseball Labatt des Expos: New York à Montréal 20h00 Le Téléjournal 20h20 Le Point 20h45 La Météo 21h50 Les nouvelles du sport 21h00 Le temps de vivre 22h00 La cour en direct 22h30 L'avocat du diable 23h00 L'heure G 24h00 Rencontres </div>	<div> 21h00 Grands films: La fugue de Maximilien Glick 23h00 L'heure G 24h00 Cinéma: Christina </div> <div>Vendredi</div> <div> 17h00 CE SOIR 17h30 Le Baseball Labatt des Expos: Montréal à Pittsburgh 20h00 Le Téléjournal 20h20 Le Point 20h45 La Météo 20h50 Les nouvelles du sport 21h00 Voyage grandeur nature 21h30 L'autoroute électronique 22h00 La cour en direct 22h30 L'avocat du diable 23h00 L'heure G 24h00 Cinéma: Brainstorm </div>
<div>Dimanche</div> <div> 17h00 Second regard 17h30 De village en village 18h00 Le Téléjournal 18h05 Les chemins de la guerre 19h00 Juste pour rire 20h00 Les Beaux Dimanches: Fest. int. de jazz de Montréal 21h00 Les Beaux Dimanches: Expédition Mckenzie 22h00 Le Téléjournal 22h20 Les nouvelles du sport 22h40 La politique fédérale 22h50 Ciné-club: Lettres de mon moulin </div>	<div>Lundi</div> <div> 17h00 L'heure G 18h00 Film au téléciné 18h20 Voeux fédéraux 18h30 La cour en direct 19h00 L'avocat du diable 19h30 Des jardins d'aujourd'hui 20h00 Les Francofolles 21h00 La Fête du Canada 22h00 Le Téléjournal 22h20 Le Point </div>	<div>Jeudi</div> <div> 17h00 L'heure G 18h00 CE SOIR 18h30 La cour en direct 19h00 L'avocat du diable 19h30 Comment ça va? 20h00 Le Téléjournal 20h20 Le Point 20h45 La Météo 20h50 Les nouvelles du sport </div> <div> <p>Ne manquez pas L'HEURE G avec Gaston L'Heureux, tous les jours de la semaine en fin de soirée et en reprise le lendemain en fin d'après-midi.</p> </div>

¹ Extrait du journal *Le Franco*, Edmonton, Alberta, édition du 9 août 1991, page 7. Reprinted by permission of *Le Franco* and Société Radio-Canada.

Conclusion

In this section you have discussed time and the calendar – including minutes, hours, days of the week, and months of the year. In French write out the present time and date in the space here.

Merci!

You will find your knowledge of expressing time very valuable, especially when travelling in Quebec, France, or other Francophone countries.

Now turn to your Assignment Booklet for Module 2
and complete the assignment for Section 1.

Section

2

Les fêtes et les célébrations (Holidays and Celebrations)



WESTFILE INC.

Holidays are special days when schools and government offices usually are closed. Most people get the day off work. Often there is a celebration associated with a holiday.

The reasons behind celebrations are wide-ranging. Many celebrations are associated with religious events. They usually give families and friends a reason to gather together, visit, eat, and be merry.

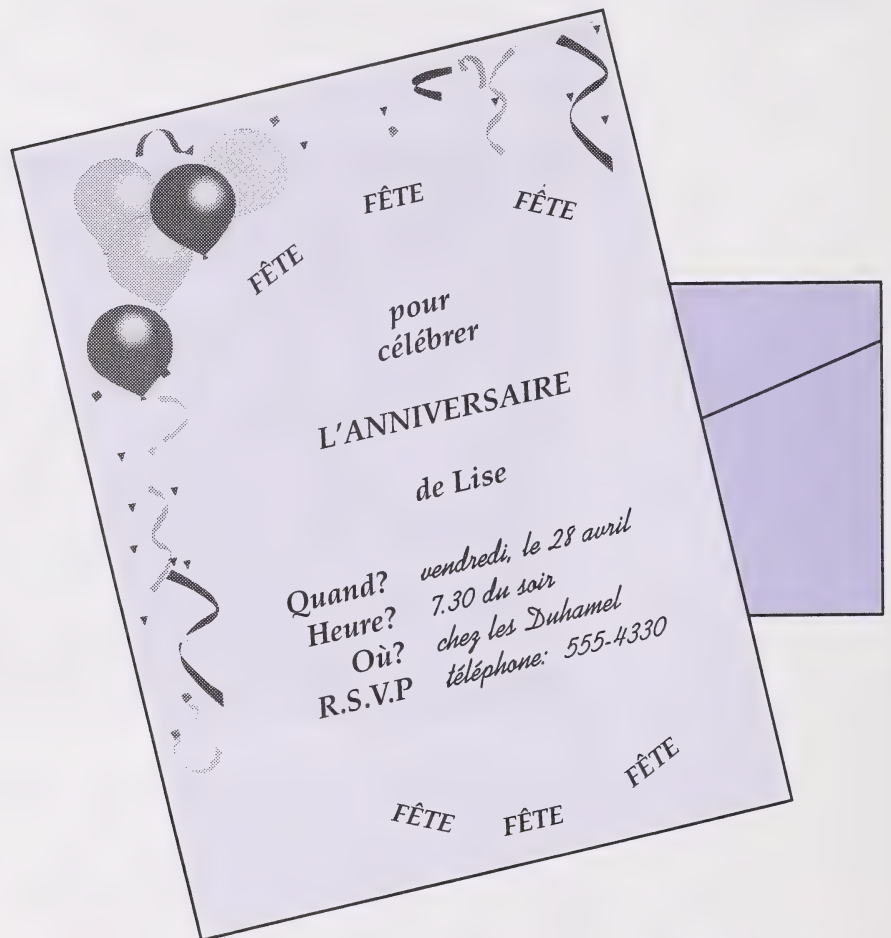
There are also many celebrations such as birthdays and Valentine's Day that are not holidays. Holidays and celebrations are part of a people's culture. How do these events differ between Alberta, Quebec, and France?

Activity 1: Les anniversaires (Birthdays)

Do you ever go to your friends' birthday parties? What kind of birthday celebrations do you like to have?

1.1

Marc has received an invitation to the sixteenth birthday party of his friend Lise.



Unfortunately, several days after receiving the invitation Marc loses it. When Marc telephones Lise's home in order to accept the invitation, he asks her mother, Mme Duhamel, the date and time of the birthday party.



Listen to tape segment 228 as Marc speaks to Mme. Duhamel.

After you have listened to the telephone conversation between them, fill in the missing parts in the speech bubbles. Do not hesitate to listen to the conversation on the cassette again to help you with this activity.



Allo.

Comment _____?

Moi aussi, je vais _____.

C'est _____.

Tu viens?

_____.



Allo, madame.
à l'appareil.

_____,
madame. Et
_____?

Madame, j'ai perdu
l'invitation.
_____?

Merci, madame. Et
_____?

Bien sûr. Je viens
_____ précises.
Merci beaucoup.
_____.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.1.

1.2

Le party de Lise

Enfin c'est le 28 avril. À 7h45 Marc arrive chez les Duhamel. Comme d'habitude¹ il est en retard.² Madame Duhamel ouvre³ la porte. Tout le monde est déjà là⁴ – les grands-parents de Lise, sa soeur⁵ Karine, son frère⁶ Stéphane, son cousin Mario, ses parents, et naturellement⁷ ses amis.⁸ Lise a un grand⁹ gâteau au chocolat¹⁰ avec seize bougies¹¹ et beaucoup de cadeaux.¹²

¹ as usual² late³ opens⁴ everyone is already there.⁵ sister⁶ brother⁷ naturally⁸ friends⁹ big¹⁰ chocolate cake¹¹ candles¹² lots of presents

Julie, another friend of Lise and Marc's, missed the party. She's disappointed that she didn't get to wish Lise a **bonne fête** or **bon anniversaire** – two of the traditional French birthday greetings. She is eager to know all the details of the party.

Répondez aux questions de Julie. (*Answer Julie's questions.*) Use full sentences.

1. À quelle heure est-ce que Marc arrive?

2. Qui ouvre la porte?

3. Qui est déjà là?

4. Est-ce que Lise a un grand gâteau au chocolat?

5. Lise a combien de bougies sur le gâteau?

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.2.

1.3

Here are the **cadeaux** (*presents*) that Lise has received from her **amis** (*friends*):

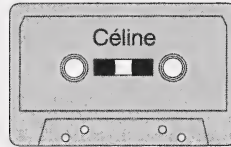
Les Cadeaux

1.



un poster de
Roch Voisine

2.



une cassette de
Céline Dion

3.



un ourson
en peluche

4.



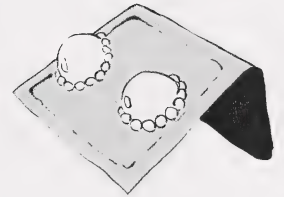
un bouteille
de parfum

5.



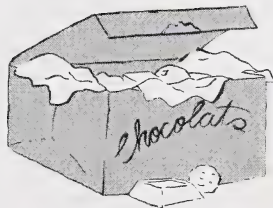
un livre de
Stephen King

6.



des boucles
d'oreilles

7.



une boîte de
chocolats

8.



un sweat-shirt

9.



une trousse de
maquillage

Lise is opening the presents from her friends now. As she opens each present she tells everyone what it is and thanks the person who gave it to her.



Listen to tape segment 229 and refer to the pictures of the presents. Beside each friend's name write the number of the gift she received from that person.

Marc _____

Jacqueline _____

Malcolm _____

Élizabeth _____

Yolande _____

Richard _____

Liam _____

Sophie _____

Erin _____



Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.3.

Did you notice how **cadeau** was pluralized? _____
Yes, you have to add an x.

Here are some other words that follow the same pattern:



un bureau → des bureaux



un gâteau → des gâteaux



un bateau → des bateaux

A word that ends in **eau** uses an **x** instead of an **s** to form its plural.

1.4

Do you remember how old Lise is? How would you ask Lise her age in French? How would she tell you her age?



Turn to page 26 of *Arc-en-ciel 1* and as you look at the pictures, listen to tape segment 230. Now listen to this activity again, but this time complete question 1 on page 27 of your text. Write your answers here.

Textbook question 1:

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.4.

1.5

Read the instructions for question 3 on page 27 of your textbook and listen to tape segment 231. The three headings have been provided for you. Write the children's names under the correct headings according to how old they are.



Textbook question 3:

École Maternelle	École Primaire	Collège Victor-Hugo

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.5.

1.6



Turn to page 28 and look at question 4. How many people say they're under 17 years old?

Yes, there are only two. You could say three if you count the dog. How many do you think are being truthful?

Why do they want to be over 17? _____

How is the question asked each time? _____

Bravo! Do you remember how the question was asked on page 26 of your text?

There are a number of ways to ask a person's age. Here are four examples:

- Tu as quel âge?
- Quel âge as-tu?
- Vous avez quel âge?
- Quel âge avez-vous?

The answer looks like this:

- J'ai _____ ans.

Be sure that you always end this sentence with **ans**. In English you can say *I am seventeen* or *I am seventeen years old*. In French you must always use **ans** (year) in your sentence.

1.7



Your age is frequently asked when you go to see a movie because movies are rated according to age suitability. The rating categories vary from province to province and certainly from country to country.

Look at question 5 on page 28 of your textbook. The ratings are explained to you in the small box entitled **Explication des signes**. Listen to tape segment 232. You will hear six short conversations. For each conversation, write **oui** if the person can see the film, or **non** if the rating will not allow the person to see the film.

Textbook question 5:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.7.

1.8



How do you say someone else's age? Turn to page 29 of *Arc-en-ciel 1* and read Sophie's letter to her father. Can you say in French how old Sophie's friends are?

Complete the sentences in question 7 found on page 29. Write them here.

Textbook question 7:

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.8.

1.9

Do you remember Lise's birthday party? Can you answer the question **Quel âge a-t-elle?**

C'est bien. Elle a seize ans.

All of Lise's friends are sixteen years old, but how old are the members of her family?

Il y a beaucoup de personnes au party de Lise. Le grand-père de Lise a 65 ans et la grand-mère de Lise a 60 ans. Sa soeur Karine a 20 ans et son frère a 19 ans. Papa a 40 ans et Maman a 39 ans. Son cousin Mario a 23 ans.

These details are also of great interest to Julie. Answer her questions about Lise's family members.

1. Quel âge a le grand-père? _____
2. Et la grand-mère? Elle a quel âge? _____
3. Et Papa? Il a quel âge? _____
4. Quel âge a Karine? _____
5. Et Stéphane, son frère? Il a quel âge? _____
6. Et Mario? Quel âge a-t-il? _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.9.

Have you noticed that there are also a number of ways of asking how old someone else is?

Très bien! Here are some of them:

- Il a quel âge?
- Elle a quel âge?
- Quel âge a-t-il?
- Quel âge a-t-elle?

The answers to these questions look like this:

- Il a _____ ans.
- Elle a _____ ans.

Bravo!

Activity 2: Les jours de congé (Holidays)

Birthdays are important celebrations. There are others that are also important to you and your family. What are the holidays of Quebec and France? Do you celebrate or observe the same holidays as the people of Quebec or France do? Do they always fall on the same dates? Do Quebec and France celebrate or observe any holidays that are distinctly their own?

2.1

As a research project in your **classe d'études sociales** you are studying Quebec and France. You have been given a number of choices in topics, but since you have always been interested in holidays, you have chosen to do a presentation on the holidays of Quebec and France. If you have a partner, you can do this presentation together. Today you begin your research. You first look in your own *Arc-en-ciel 1* textbook where on page 64 you find a short list of some *holidays* (**jours de congé**) and *festivals* (**fêtes**).

Do you recognize some of the holidays and celebrations? _____ Which ones?

You have probably heard of **Mardi gras**. From the picture and the date you know that **Pâques** is *Easter*. You probably celebrate your own *birthday* (**anniversaire**), and, of course, **Noël** is *Christmas*.

Which Christian-based holidays do the majority of people in Alberta or in Canada celebrate?

Oui, on fête Pâques et Noël.



Joyeuses Pâques!



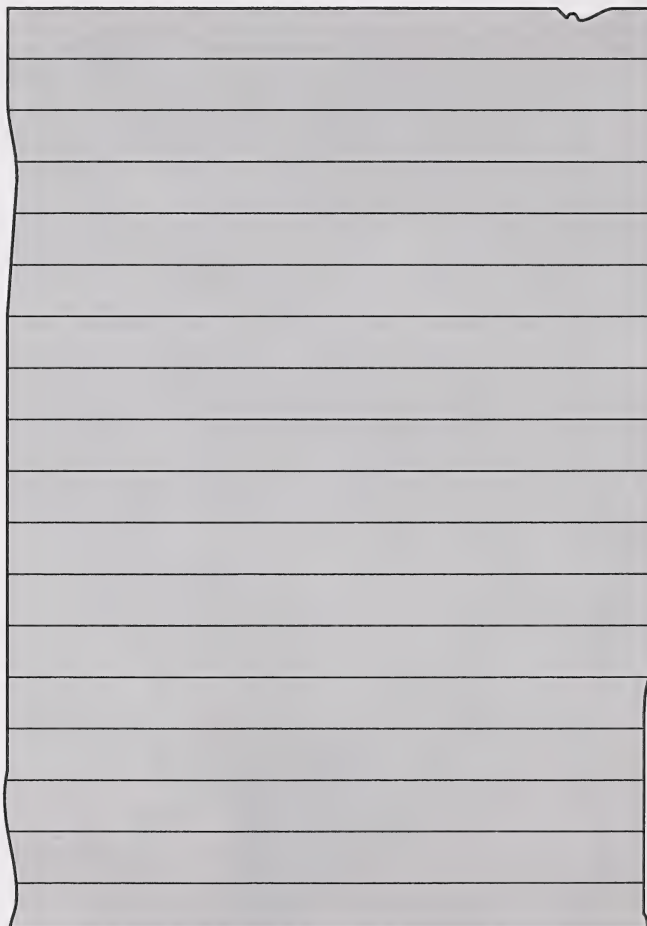
Joyeux Noël!

Now think about the other holidays you observe and celebrate in Alberta and in most of Canada. Think of holidays as days when you get to stay at home and your parents probably don't have to work. These are called *statutory holidays* or **jours de congé**.

2.2

You and your partner are having a brainstorming session. How are you going to begin your presentation? You both decide that you are going to make a list of the official holidays in Alberta. You begin with **septembre** as that is how most school calendars are organized. Remember that for you, **la rentrée** is always around the Labour Day weekend in September.

List all the holidays you can think of for the year beginning with **septembre**.

A vertical rectangular box with horizontal lines, resembling a notepad or a list template, intended for writing the holidays.

Don't forget to look at a calendar if you can't think of all the holidays.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.2.

2.3

But what are these holidays called in French? Your partner remembers that her neighbor, Diane, goes to a francophone school. She arranges a meeting with Diane who then writes all the holidays celebrated and observed in Alberta on small monthly calendar message pads for you. Your partner brings them over to your house so that you can prepare a calendar of holidays.

septembre

fête du travail



octobre

l'action de grâces



novembre

jour du Souvenir



décembre

Noël



janvier

jour de l'an

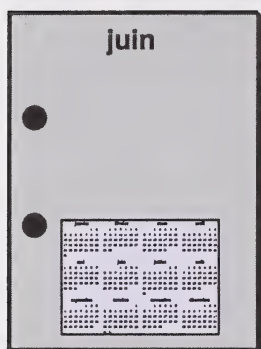
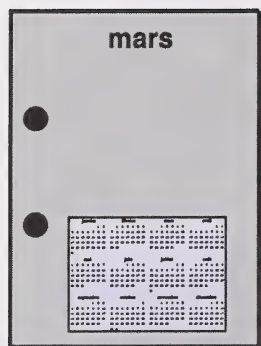


février

fête de la famille







Now write the equivalent names of the holidays in English under each French name.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.3.

2.4

Your partner has prepared a list of the dates of some of the holidays that are observed and celebrated in Alberta, but she forgot to write in their names. Write in the names of the holidays in French.

LES JOURS DE CONGÉ

le 1^{er} lundi de septembre: _____

le 2^e lundi d'octobre: _____

le 11 novembre: _____

le 25 décembre: _____

le 1^{er} janvier: _____

le 3^e lundi de février: _____

avril: _____

le 3^e lundi de mai: _____

le 24 juin: _____

le 1^{er} juillet: _____

le 1^{er} lundi d'août: _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.4.

Did you notice that several holidays have no specific date? Why? _____

Bravo! They occur on the first, second, or third Mondays of the month. In French **le 1^{er}** stands for **le premier** (*the first*), **le 2^e** for **le deuxième** (*the second*) and **le 3^e** for **le troisième** (*the third*). **Easter** or **Pâques** falls in March or April, with its date changing from year to year.

2.5

Are the holidays in Alberta the same as in Quebec? You think most of them are, but you're also pretty certain that Quebec must have its own distinctive holidays. You telephone the Quebec Government Office in Edmonton. The secretary agrees to help you.



Listen to tape segment 233. The secretary tells you the list of Quebec holidays and their dates. She does not, however, use a school calendar when doing so. As she says the dates, put a check mark beside each date and holiday on the list in Activity 2.4 that is also celebrated in Quebec. If there are any holidays or dates that are different, write them on the list.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.5.

2.6

Are there any holidays that are not celebrated in Alberta? _____ What is the holiday called?



Très bien. C'est la fête de la Saint-Jean Baptiste. What holidays does Quebec not observe?

Bravo! Quebec does not have a civic holiday in August nor does it observe Family Day in February.

For most holidays, whether they are in Quebec or Alberta, there is a special greeting. Earlier in the module you came across birthday greetings in French as well as the greetings for Christmas (**Joyeux Noël**) and Easter (**Joyeuses Pâques**). Two other general greetings that are commonly used are **Meilleur souhaits!** and **Meilleur vœux!** They are the French equivalent of *Best wishes!*

You and your partner still need to find out what holidays are observed and celebrated in France. You telephone the French Consulate (**Consulat Général de France**) in Edmonton (428-0232). The consulate sends you a list of several holidays. Look at the dates and the holidays on this list.

Quelques dates légales du calendrier français	
1 ^{er} janvier	le jour de l'an
avril	Pâques*
1 ^{er} mai	le fête du travail
8 mai	le jour de la commémoration de la deuxième guerre mondiale
le 2 ^e dimanche de mai	la fête de la Sainte-Jeanne d'Arc
14 juillet	la fête nationale
11 novembre	le jour de l'Armistice
25 décembre	Noël*

*Pâques et Noël sont aussi les fêtes religieuses.

Make a list of the holidays which are observed in both Quebec and France. Remember that the dates may be different. Write the name of the holiday under the column entitled **Jours de congé**. Under the headings **Québec** and **France** write the dates of the holidays. One of them has been done for you.

Jours de congé	Québec	France
<i>la fête nationale</i>	<i>1^{er} juillet</i>	<i>14 juillet</i>

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.6.

You and your partner plan to involve the other students in a class discussion about which holidays are the same and which are different. Together you plan the questions and discussion.

What do we call our **fête nationale**? _____

Bien sûr, c'est la fête du Canada. Et l'Armistice qu'est-ce que c'est au Québec?

Bien sûr, c'est le jour du Souvenir. You might find it interesting to know that for a very long time **le jour du Souvenir** or *Remembrance Day* was called *Armistice Day* in Canada.

It is also very interesting to note that in France and many other European countries **la fête du travail** is observed on May 1st (**le premier mai**). In France the workers parade through the streets of the cities. The *lily of the valley* (**le muguet**) which also blooms in May is a symbol of good luck.

Two holidays which are distinctly French are **la fête de la Sainte-Jeanne d'Arc**, a holiday which honors Joan of Arc and **la commémoration de la deuxième guerre mondiale**, the holiday which commemorates the day Germany surrendered to the Allies in 1945, thereby ending *the second world war* (**la deuxième guerre mondiale**).

2.7

You have been discussing your project with your partner's neighbor, Diane, who thinks you have left out some important celebrations. These celebrations are not statutory holidays; however, many people do observe at least some of them. Diane gives you a list of celebrations she considers important.

With the exception of **la fête des Rois** you are probably familiar with these *festivals* or **fêtes**.

la fête des mères
la fête des pères
la Saint-Valentin
la Saint-Patrick
l'Halloween
la fête des Rois* – le 6
janvier

*fête importante au Québec et
en France

Write these special **fêtes** on the calendar provided. One is done for you.

Calendrier des fêtes			
septembre	octobre	novembre	décembre
janvier	février	mars	avril
<i>le 6 - la fête des Rois</i>			
mai	juin	juillet	août

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.7.

2.8

You and your imaginary partner prepare some questions for the students. Now you are making the key. In order to do this, answer the questions about these *festivals* or **fêtes**.

1. C'est quand la fête des mères?

2. Est-ce qu'on fête l'Halloween en octobre?

3. Est-ce qu'on fête la Saint-Valentin le quinze février?

4. Où est-ce qu'on fête la fête des Rois?

5. C'est quand la fête des pères?

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.8.

Diane considers **la fête des Rois** an important celebration. In both Quebec and France it is an important day for the family. Sometimes called **la fête de l'Épiphanie** or

Epiphany, it celebrates the wise men's arrival in Bethlehem to give gifts to the baby Jesus. (In some traditions the wise men are shown as

three kings.) On that day the French eat a cake called a **galette** in which a small figurine or broad bean has been hidden. The person who finds it in his or her piece of **galette** becomes the King or Queen of the celebration and gets to wear a paper crown. This is in fact a religious holiday. It is also Christmas Eve for people of certain religions such as Ukrainian Orthodox, who use the Julian calendar. Do you know anyone who celebrates this day as either Christmas Eve or Epiphany?



In your holiday research, keep in mind that both Quebec and France are made up of many different cultures. The Jewish community in Quebec observes many religious celebrations throughout the year. One of the most important holidays is **Rosh Hashanah**, the Jewish New Year. It occurs in the fall and marks the beginning of a ten day holiday period that ends with **Yom Kippur**, the *Day of Atonement* (**le jour du Grand Pardon**). Yom Kippur may be marked by fasting.

Hanukkah follows in December. It is a festival of light; a candle is lit each night of the eight day festival. The candle flames represent the survival of Judaism. Families gather together for meals and to exchange gifts. In the springtime families also gather together for **la Pâque**, or *Passover*, a seven or eight-day holiday celebrating the escape of the Hebrews from slavery in Egypt. The first night is marked by a special meal called a *seder*. During this period leavened bread is not eaten.

The French-speaking world encompasses many cultures and religions. For instance, much of Northern Africa was colonized by France and in countries like Morocco and Algeria, French is an official language. Here the calendar of celebrations includes holidays based on the religion of Islam. The month of Ramadan is observed by fasting during the daylight hours.

2.9



You have covered many holidays and important celebrations. Yet you believe you may have missed some of them. You turn back to page 64 of *Arc-en-ciel 1* and you notice **Mardi gras** immediately. This is a celebration that is known throughout the world, or so you think. You decide to include it in your project but you want to know how much your classmates know about Mardi gras.

You have prepared some questions for your classmates. If you were the classmates, see if you could answer these questions.

1. Quand est le Mardi gras?

2. Est-ce qu'on fête le Mardi gras en France?

3. Qu'est-ce qu'on fête à Québec au lieu du (*instead of*) Mardi gras?

4. C'est quand le Carnaval?



Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.9.

Mardi gras or *Fat Tuesday* is Christian-based. It is the last day before **le Carême** or *Lent* which is the traditional forty-day period of fasting before Easter. Because Easter or **Pâques** moves on the calendar, so does **Mardi gras**. **Mardi gras** is usually celebrated near the end of February. What location is famous for celebrating **Mardi gras**?

Formidable! Yes, there are huge **Mardi gras** celebrations in New Orleans, and in countries in the Caribbean like Haiti and Martinique, as well as some countries in Latin America like Brazil. And in Canada? Instead of **Mardi gras** we have **le Carnaval de Québec**. **Carnaval**, however, is a few weeks earlier than **Mardi gras** because a winter carnival requires snow. If it were celebrated at the end of February or beginning of March, there would probably not be enough snow for the many activities of **Carnaval**.

Did you know that many schools in Alberta which offer immersion programs in French have a day of **Carnaval** at school? It is a day for winter activities and games and for sampling traditional French-Canadian food.

Have you ever heard of **la cabane à sucre**? Perhaps you've even had the opportunity to attend this festivity. It is usually celebrated in early March when the maple trees are tapped for their sap which is boiled down into **sirop d'érable** or *maple syrup*. **La cabane à sucre** actually means *sugar shack*. The maple sap is boiled down into syrup in these **cabanes à sucre**. Sugaring off is traditionally a very happy and festive time. During these festivities the people eat, dance, and sing a great deal. People put maple syrup on just about everything – even potatoes. **La cabane à sucre** is a distinctive French-Canadian festivity. Did you know that Edmonton holds a very impressive **cabane à sucre** each year?

One of the favorite dishes associated with **cabane à sucre** is **tarte au sucre** or *sugar pie*. Don't let the word *sugar* deceive you. This pie is not extremely sweet. It is, in fact, a very light dessert. Try making it. The recipe provided for you is easy to follow. Use your dictionary to look up any words you don't know. The pie is delicious!

TARTE AU SUCRE

Préchauffer le four à 350°.

Ingrédients:	250 mL	de lait évaporé
	250 g	de cassonade
	6 onces	de sirop d'érable
	3 oeufs	



Mêler tous les ingrédients et mélanger au malaxeur pendant 2 minutes.

Verser dans des croûtes de tartes non-cuites.

Cuire pendant 20 minutes à 350°.

Les tartes sont cuites lorsque vous donnez un petit coup sur le côté de l'assiette et que le centre de la tarte ne bouge pas.

Bon Succes!

Food is an important part of many celebrations.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulties with the activities in this section, it is recommended that you do the Extra Help. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts and had few difficulties with the activities, it is recommended that you do the Enrichment. You may do both if you choose.

Extra Help 1

Can you ask someone how old he or she is? Can you answer someone when he or she asks your age? Can you also tell another person how old someone else is?

You are organizing the sports activities for the Lamoureux family reunion. You have to categorize the family members according to their ages. You see seven members of the family sitting and talking together. After explaining what you are doing, ask each family member his or her age. Remember there are several ways of asking age in French. Write the questions, and then write the answers as the people would say them. The first one is done for you.

1. Q: *Tu as quel âge, Mathieu?* _____
 R: *J'ai onze ans.* _____



Mathieu Lamoureux

2. Q: _____
 R: _____



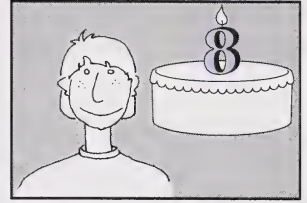
Paul Lamoureux

3. Q: _____
 R: _____



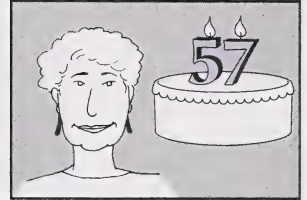
Chantal Lamoureux

4. Q: _____
R: _____



Alain Lamoureux

5. Q: _____
R: _____



Madeleine Lamoureux

6. Q: _____
R: _____



Linda Lamoureux

7. Q: _____
R: _____



Mario Lamoureux



8. Now write a brief summary about the seven members’ ages. Start with the oldest member. The first sentence is written for you.

Monsieur Mario Lamoureux a soixante ans.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Extra Help 1.

Extra Help 2

On the calendar provided write in all the statutory holidays observed in Alberta. Remember that those are the days when there is no school and most adults don’t have to go to work.

Calendrier des fêtes			
septembre	octobre	novembre	décembre
janvier	février	mars	avril
mai	juin	juillet	août

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Extra Help 2.

Enrichment 1

Have you heard the expression **Bonne fête** used to wish people a *Happy Birthday* in French? You have learned that **anniversaire** is the word for *birthday*, yet it is not usually used in the birthday greeting in Canada.



Turn to page 64 of *Arc-en-ciel 1*. You will notice that Sophie has two celebrations – **la fête** and **l'anniversaire**. What is Sophie's **anniversaire**?

Très bien. It's her *birthday*. Can you guess what Sophie's **fête** is? **La fête** or *name day* is celebrated by people in France. **La fête** is religiously based. The Catholic church honors its saints by having special feast days named after them. Because of her name, Sophie's **fête** is on *St. Sophie's Day* or **la fête de la Sainte Sophie**. Sometimes a person's **anniversaire** and **fête** are on the same day, but that is usually because the parents have actually named their child after the saint whose feast day is on the child's birthday.

Look at the following chart:

Fêtes à souhaiter*	
André	le 30 novembre
Barbara	le 4 décembre
Jean	le 24 juin
Marie	le 15 août
Robert	le 30 avril
Sophie	le 25 mai

*Name days to remember

C'est quand la fête d'André? _____ Bravo! C'est le 30 novembre.

Et c'est quand la fête de Marie? _____ Très bien! C'est le 15 août.

Et Sophie, son anniversaire est _____ et sa fête est _____.

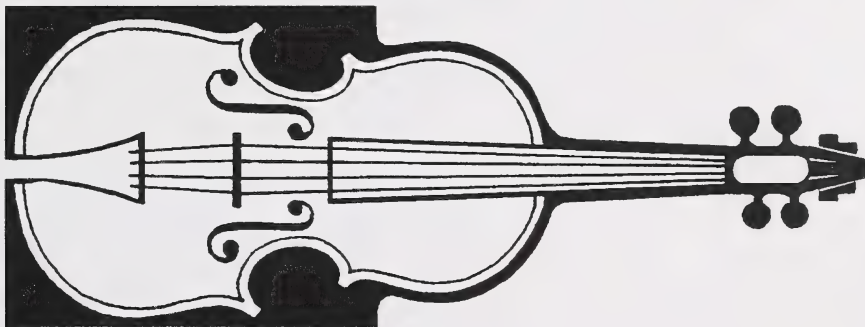
Bravo! Le 15 juin et le 25 mai. Bonne fête, Sophie!

Did you know that it is possible even in Canada to buy calendars with the names of the saints on the appropriate days?

Enrichment 2

Do you ever listen to the French radio station or watch French language TV? Try it out! There are many programs that play the **musique** of French Canada – from folk music to the music of some of Quebec’s most popular rock stars. French Canadians share a love for music. They sing at every opportunity – weddings, birthdays, family gatherings, and holidays. The song which virtually everyone in Quebec knows and sings at all occasions possible is the very popular **Gens du pays** or *People of Our Country*. This song was written by Gilles Vigneault, one of Quebec’s most popular songwriters and singers.

You may wish to telephone your local French station and request **Gens du pays** just to hear it. Your local library may also have a recording.



Conclusion

Félicitations! You have now completed Section 2. In this section you learned how to discuss people’s birthdays and ages. You also learned that Alberta’s and Quebec’s holidays are very much the same. When you looked at the holidays of France, you found that a good number of them were also the same, although they did not necessarily fall on the same day. You also learned about some celebrations that are distinctly French Canadian.

Now turn to your Assignment Booklet for Module 2
and complete the assignment for Section 2.

MODULE SUMMARY

Congratulations! **Et félicitations!** You are also able to read schedules so you won't miss your bus, train, or plane if you are travelling in Quebec or France. You are now able to read a French calendar, tell the time in French, and talk about French holidays and celebrations.

And if anyone asks you how old you are, you can say _____.


Record this momentous occasion by once again writing the time and date.

J'ai fini Module 2 à _____
(heure) (date)

Bon succès avec Module 3!

Now turn to your Assignment Booklet for Module 2
and complete the final module assignment.

Appendix

	Glossary
	Activities
	Extra Help
	Enrichment

Glossary

l'action de grâces	• Thanksgiving
j'adore	• I love
adorer	• to love/to adore
aider	• to help
j'aime	• I like
allô	• hello (answering the phone)
l'année	• the year
à l'appareil	• on the telephone
Attends!	• Wait!
avec	• with
belges	• Belgian
belle	• beautiful
une boîte	• a box
des boucles d'oreilles	• earrings
une bouteille	• a bottle
un cadeau	• a present
un chanteur	• a singer
Chouette!	• Awesome!
Comment vas-tu?	• How are you?
demi/demie	• half
dis donc	• say,
un écrivain	• a writer
encore une fois	• one more time
une entrevue	• an interview
Ça me fait plaisir.	• I'm glad to help.
Formidable!	• Terrific!

Génial!	• Brilliant!
gentil(le)	• nice/kind
grand(e)	• big/large
j'habite	• I live
d'habitude	• usually
heures	• o'clock/hours
horaire	• schedule
l'informatique	• computer class
joli(e)	• pretty
les jouets	• the toys
le jour	• the day
le jour de l'an	• New Year's Day
un livre	• a book
de maquillage	• makeup
les matières	• subjects
midi	• noon
mille fois	• a thousand times
minuit	• midnight
moins	• less
les mois	• the months
Noël	• Christmas
occupé(e)	• busy
j'ai oublié	• I have forgotten
oublier	• to forget
un ourson	• teddy bear/a bear cub
la Pâque	• Passover
les Pâques	• Easter

parler	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to talk/to speak
pas du tout	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• not at all
en peluche	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• plush
j'ai perdu	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I have lost
perdre	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to lose
une periode libre	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• spare period (in Canada)
une permanence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• spare period (in France)
petit(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• little/small
je peux	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I can
précises	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• precisely/sharp
le premier	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the first
quand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• when
le quart	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• quarter
quel/quelle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• what
la reine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the queen
Sensass!	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sensational!
Ça sent bon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It smells good.
du Souvenir	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remembrance
St-Jean Baptiste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Saint John the Baptist
Super!	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wonderful!
tout	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• everything
du travail	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• of work/labor
une trousse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a kit
tu viens	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you are coming
je viens	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I am coming
venir	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to come

Les Numéros de 31 à 60

31	trente-et-un	41	quarante-et-un	51	cinquante et un
32	trente-deux	42	quarante-deux	52	cinquante-deux
33	trente-trois	43	quarante-trois	53	cinquante-trois
34	trente-quatre	44	quarante-quatre	54	cinquante-quatre
35	trente-cinq	45	quarante-cinq	55	cinquante-cinq
36	trente-six	46	quarante-six	56	cinquante-six
37	trente-sept	47	quarante-sept	57	cinquante-sept
38	trente-huit	48	quarante-huit	58	cinquante-huit
39	trente-neuf	49	quarante-neuf	59	cinquante-neuf
40	quarante	50	cinquante	60	soixante

Verbes

avoir (to have)	être (to be)	
j'ai	je suis	<i>I am</i>
tu as	tu es	<i>you are</i>
il a	il est	<i>he is</i>
elle a	elle est	<i>she is</i>
on a	on est	<i>one is</i>
nous avons	nous sommes	<i>we are</i>
vous avez	vous êtes	<i>you are</i>
ils ont	ils sont	<i>they are</i>
elles ont	elles sont	<i>they are</i>

Note that **ils ont** and **elles ont** have a **z** sound, but **ils sont** and **elles sont** have an **s** sound.

The verbs **aimer**, **adorer**, **aider**, **habiter** and **parler** all follow the pattern shown on page 65 of the textbook. Learn that pattern well, because most verbs follow it.

Possession

Possessive adjectives agree in gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) with the nouns they introduce.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>je ...</i>	mon	ma	mes
<i>tu ...</i>	ton	ta	tes
<i>il ...</i>	son	sa	ses
<i>elle ...</i>	son	sa	ses
<i>on ...</i>	son	sa	ses
<i>nous ...</i>	notre	notre	nos
<i>vous ...</i>	votre	votre	vos
<i>ils ...</i>	leur	leur	leurs
<i>elles ...</i>	leur	leur	leurs

Exemple: **André parle à sa soeur.**

Note that **sa** agrees in gender with the word it modifies (**soeur**), not the possessor as in English.

An exception: To make things sound nicer, **mon**, **ton**, and **son** replace **ma**, **ta**, and **sa** before feminine words beginning with a vowel sound.

Pronunciation

In the word **bouteille**, and other words containing **-eil/-eille** the **-l/-lle** is silent. So **bouteille** is pronounced as if it were spelled *boutéi*.

Suggested Answers

Section 1: Activity 1

1.1

This activity is completed orally.

1.2

This is a listening activity.

1.3

4h45 6h30 7h25

1.4

The answers are provided on tape segment 204.

1.5

There are no formal answers for this activity.

1.6

These are the correct times.

1.

11h10



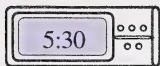
4.

12h02



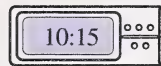
2.

5h30



5.

10h15



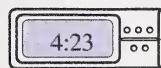
3.

1h05



6.

4h23

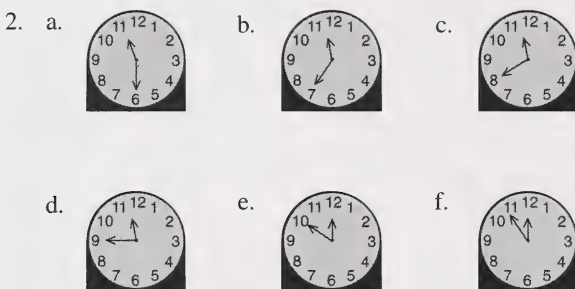


1.7

1. e 4. c
 2. a 5. d
 3. f 6. b

1.8

1. The answers to both 1.a. and 1.b. are provided in the activity itself.



1.9

Textbook question 2:

- A. (ii) C. (i) E. (ii)
 B. (i) D. (ii) F. (i)

The answers for E and F may be reversed.

1.10

1. Chauny
 2. Orry
 3. Bruxelles
 4. Amiens
 5. Liège

1.11

Olivier and Béatrice plan to watch “Daktari.”

1.12

D

- 3:35: *une émission sur les animaux*

D

- 14:30: dessins animés

D

- 19:40: film

D

- 21:00: variétés

D

- 22:25: série américaine

1.13

1. Choose only one of the following programs:

- “Toutes folles de lui,” A2, samedi à 20.35
- “Sacs à dingues surprise,” FR3, samedi à 20.00
- Football, Canal +, samedi à 20.15

2. “Les enfants du rock,” A2, samedi à 22.20

3. “Temoins,” FR3, dimanche à 20.30

4. “Tauromachie,” Canal +, lundi à 22.05

5. “Athlétisme,” Canal +, mardi à 20.00

6. “Francofolies,” FR3, mercredi à 20.30

7. “Le printemps de Bourges,” TF1, vendredi à 22.15

Section 1: Activity 2

2.1

This activity is completed orally.

2.2

lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi	samedi	dimanche
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

2.3

1. *C'est lundi.*
2. C'est mardi.
3. C'est samedi.
4. C'est mercredi.
5. C'est jeudi.
6. C'est dimanche.
7. C'est vendredi.

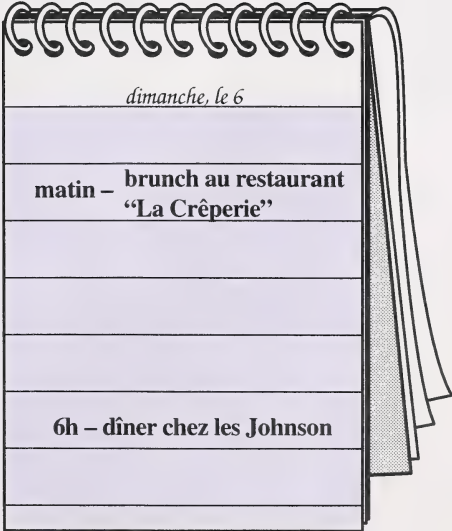
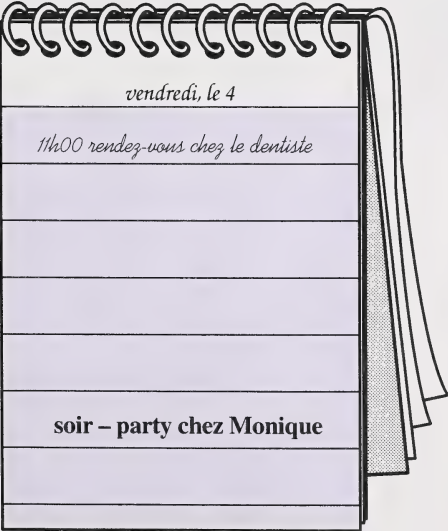
2.4

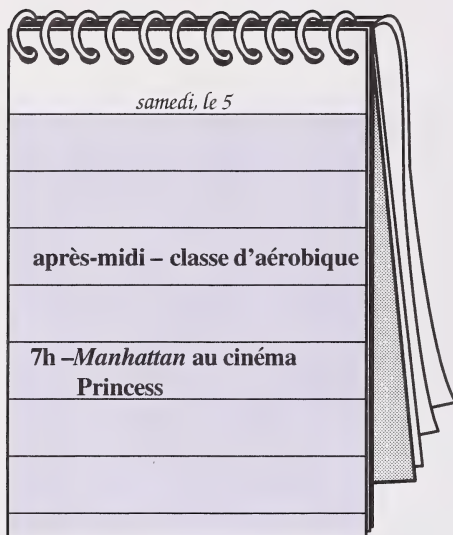
- 1. On est lundi.
- 2. On est mardi.
- 3. On est mercredi.
- 4. On est jeudi.
- 5. On est vendredi.
- 6. On est samedi.
- 7. On est dimanche.

2.5

- 1. histoire/français/éducation physique – mardi matin
- 2. maths/français – vendredi après-midi
- 3. anglais/musique – lundi après-midi
- 4. sciences/français – mercredi matin
- 5. dessin/anglais/histoire – vendredi matin

2.6





2.7

More than one answer is possible for the questions in this activity because there are different ways of stating what time it is.

1. La classe de maths est à 8h45.
La classe de maths est à neuf heures moins le quart.
2. La classe de musique est à 2h25.
La classe de musique est à deux heures vingt-cinq.
3. La classe de français est à 1h30.
La classe de français est à une heure et demie.
4. La classe d'anglais est à 10h35.
La classe d'anglais est à onze heures moins vingt-cinq.
5. Le déjeuner est à 11h30.
Le déjeuner est à onze heures et demie.
6. Le week-end commence à 3h30.
Le week-end commence à trois heures et demie.

2.8

L'horaire du partenaire

	lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi
8h00	période libre	informatique	études sociales	musique	période libre
9h10	anglais	études sociales	anglais	carrière et vie	anglais
10h20	carrière et vie	musique	français	chimie	français
11h30	DÉJEUNER/DÎNER				
12h35	français	chimie	période libre	éducation physique	informatique
1h45	chimie	éducation physique	musique	carrière et vie	études sociales
2h55	biologie	éducation physique	biologie	informatique	biologie

	anglais		éducation physique
	biologie		études sociales
	carrière et vie		français
	chimie		informatique
	dessin		période libre

The classes that are checked off are the ones that you have in common.

	anglais
	biologie
✓	carrière et vie
	chimie
	dessin
✓	éducation physique
✓	études sociales
	français
✓	informatique
✓	période libre

2.9

L'horaire de Jeanne

L'heure	lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi
8h20 – 9h25	chimie	français	biologie	français	biologie
9h25 – 9h30 pause					→
9h30 – 10h35	français	biologie	études sociales	chimie	musique
10h35 – 10h45 pause					→
10h45 – 11h45	études sociales	musique	chimie	musique	études sociales
11h45 – 12h55 déjeuner					→
12h55 – 1h55	maths	période libre	période libre	anglais	période libre
1h55 – 2h00					→
2h00 – 3h05	anglais	maths	anglais	période libre	maths

2.10

Textbook question 3:

l'heure	lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi	samedi
8.00 – 9.00	maths M (5) P (2)	M P	français M (1) P (5)	M P	M P	M P
9.00 – 10.00	français M (1) P (5)	M P	M P	M P	M P	travaux manuels M (2) P (3)
10.00 – 11.00	M P	maths M (5) P (2)	M P	M P	M P	M P
11.00 – 12.00	M P	français M (1) P (5)	maths M (5) P (2)	M P	M P	M P
12.00 – 1.30						
1.30 – 2.30	M P	M P	M P	français M (1) P (5)	M P	M P
2.30 – 3.30	M P	M P	M P	maths M (5) P (2)	M P	M P
3.30 – 4.30	M P	travaux manuels M (2) P (3)	M P	M P	français M (1) P (5)	M P

2.11

The sentences with wrong information are 3, 4, 6, 7, and 10.

- ... et vendredi à trois heures et demie. (3)
- Elle ne déteste pas les maths. (4)
- Elle a anglais jeudi à trois heures et demie. (6)
- Elle n'a pas l'anglais le vendredi. (7)
- Elle aime la musique. (10)

2.12

Katya
lundi – une calculatrice, un compas,
 une blouse, un dictionnaire
 d'anglais

mardi – un dictionnaire de français, des
 baskets, un survêtement, un atlas,
 une blouse

mercredi – une blouse, un dictionnaire de
 français

Djamel
jeudi – un dictionnaire de français, une
 blouse, un dictionnaire d'anglais,
 une calculatrice, un compas

vendredi – une calculatrice, un dictionnaire
 de français, des baskets, une
 survêtement, un dictionnaire
 d'anglais

samedi –

Section 1: Activity 3

3.1

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>Okapi</i> | 4. <i>Première</i> |
| 2. <i>Cool</i> | 5. <i>Le Point</i> |
| 3. <i>Top 50</i> | 6. <i>Marie France</i> |

3.2

Les mois de l'année sont

janvier	juillet
février	août
mars	septembre
avril	octobre
mai	novembre
juin	décembre

3.3

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. octobre | 7. juillet |
| 2. février | 8. mars |
| 3. janvier | 9. mai |
| 4. novembre | 10. décembre |
| 5. août | 11. juin |
| 6. septembre | 12. avril |

3.4

1. C'est le 3 février.
2. C'est le 4 avril.
3. C'est le 15 juin.
4. C'est le 25 octobre.

3.5

This activity is completed orally.

3.6

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. <i>le 5 août</i> | 6. le 11 janvier |
| 2. le 14 février | 7. le 20 juin |
| 3. le 25 juillet | 8. le 19 mars |
| 4. le 1 ^{er} mai or le premier mai | 9. le 3 septembre |
| 5. le 31 décembre | 10. le 28 octobre |

3.7

1. les mois du printemps: mars, avril, mai
2. les mois de l'été: juin, juillet, août
3. les mois de l'automne: septembre, octobre, novembre
4. les mois d'hiver: décembre, janvier, février

Section 1: Follow-up Activities**Extra Help 1**

1. Les jours de la semaine

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| • lundi | • jeudi |
| • mardi | • vendredi |
| • mercredi | • samedi |
| | • dimanche |

2. Les mois de l'année

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| • janvier | • juillet |
| • février | • août |
| • mars | • septembre |
| • avril | • octobre |
| • mai | • novembre |
| • juin | • décembre |

Extra Help 2


1. C'est le 31 octobre.
2. C'est samedi.
3. C'est le 12 octobre.
4. C'est lundi.
5. C'est le 18 octobre.
6. C'est dimanche.
7. C'est le 16 octobre.
8. C'est vendredi.

Extra Help 3




Extra Help 4

1.




☒

2.




☒

3.



☐

4.




☒

5.




☐

6.



☒

7.




☒

8.




☒

9.



☐

10.



☐

Extra Help 5

- ☒ lundi à 10 h du matin
- ☒ jeudi à 1 h de l'après-midi
- ☒ vendredi à 3 h de l'après-midi
- ☒ mercredi à 4 h de l'après-midi
- ☒ dimanche à 5 h de l'après-midi
- ☒ samedi à 6 h de l'après-midi
- ☒ mardi à 10 h du soir

Enrichment 1

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. septembre | 7. janvier |
| 2. décembre | 8. juillet |
| 3. août | 9. mai |
| 4. mars | 10. avril |
| 5. février | 11. octobre |
| 6. novembre | 12. juin |

Enrichment 2

Anne: *vendredi, le 13 décembre*
Simon: samedi, le 16 mars
Colette: dimanche, le 21 avril
Patrick: vendredi, le 8 février
Pierre: mardi, le 15 juin
Christophe: jeudi, le 28 novembre
Odette: lundi, le 31 août
Christiane: mercredi, le 12 juin
Michel: samedi, le 5 janvier
Jeanne: lundi, le 20 mai
Nicole: dimanche, le 18 septembre
Roger: mardi, le 1^{er} octobre

Enrichment 3

If you worked with a partner, you would have done this activity orally.

If you used tape segment 226, you would have orally given the following responses:

- À neuf heures, il est à Paris.
- À onze heures dix, il est à Cours.
- À treize heures, il est à Nantes.
- À 15h35, il est à Bordeaux.
- À 18h10, il est à Toulouse.
- À 21h15, il est à Marseille.

Enrichment 4

This activity requires no formal answers.

Enrichment 5

Here is a listing of movies and sports for **29 juin** to **5 juillet**.

Date	Program
samedi, le 29 juin	17h30 Le Baseball Labatt des Expos: Pittsburgh à Montréal
	22h20 Les nouvelles du sport
	22h40 Télé-sélection: Perdus en mer (probably a movie)
dimanche, le 30 juin	22h20 Les nouvelles du sport
	22h50 Ciné-club: Lettres de mon moulin
lundi, le 1 ^{er} juillet	22h50 Les nouvelles du sport
mardi, le 2 juillet	20h50 Les nouvelles du sport
mercredi, le 3 juillet	17h30 Le baseball Labatt des Expos: New York à Montréal
	21h50 Les nouvelles du sport
jeudi, le 4 juillet	20h50 Les nouvelles du sport
	21h00 Grands films: La fugue de Maximilien Glick
	24h00 Cinéma: Christina
vendredi, le 5 juillet	17h30 Le Baseball Labatt des Expos: Montréal à Pittsburgh
	20h50 Les nouvelles du sport
	24h00 Cinéma: Brainstorm

Section 2: Activity 1

1.1

Mme Duhamel: Allo.

Marc: Allo, madame. C'est Marc à l'appareil.

Mme Duhamel: Comment vas-tu Marc ?

Marc: Très bien, madame. Et vous ?

Mme Duhamel: Moi aussi, je vais très bien.

Marc: Madame, j'ai perdu l'invitation. C'est quand l'anniversaire de Lise ?

Mme Duhamel: C'est vendredi le 28 avril.

Marc: Merci, madame. Et à quelle heure est le party ?

Mme Duhamel: À 7h30. Tu viens?

Marc: Bien sûr. Je viens à 7h30 précises. Merci beaucoup. Au revoir.

Mme Duhamel: Au revoir, Marc.

1.2

1. Marc arrive à 7h45.
2. Madame Duhamel ouvre la porte.
3. Tout le monde est déjà là – ses grand-parents, sa soeur, son frère, son cousin, ses parents, et ses amis.
4. Oui, Lise a un grand gâteau au chocolat.
5. Lise a seize bougies sur le gâteau.

1.3

- Marc 8
- Jacqueline 9
- Malcolm 2
- Élizabeth 4
- Yolande 3
- Richard 6
- Liam 7
- Sophie 5
- Erin 1

1.4

Textbook question 1:

- J’ai quatre ans.
- J’ai neuf ans.
- J’ai quatorze ans.

1.5

Textbook question 3:

École Maternelle	École Primaire	Collège Victor-Hugo
Agnès Audry	Sophie Bruneau	Marie-Pierre Faure
Nathalie Resnais	Malika Jaubert	Fabrice Faure
Romain Colin	Juliette Tabard	Laurent Platini
		Vincent Tabard

1.6

This activity has no formal answers.

1.7

Textbook question 5:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. <u>non</u> | 4. <u>non</u> |
| 2. <u>oui</u> | 5. <u>non</u> |
| 3. <u>oui</u> | 6. <u>oui</u> |

1.8

Textbook question 7:

Voici Patrick Civardi. Il a 14 ans.
Voici Katya Tedjini. Elle a 15 ans.
Voici Jean Lassègue. Il a 14 ans.
Voici Sarah Jacobs. Elle a 14 ans.

1.9

1. Le grand-père a 65 ans. (Il a 65 ans.)
2. La grand-mère a 60 ans. (Elle a 60 ans.)
3. Papa a 40 ans. (Il a 40 ans.)
4. Karine a 20 ans. (Elle a 20 ans.)
5. Stéphane a 19 ans. (Il a 19 ans.)
6. Mario a 23 ans. (Il a 23 ans.)

Section 2: Activity 2

2.1

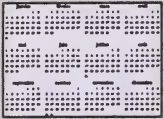
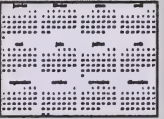
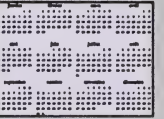
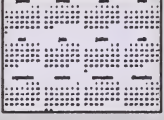
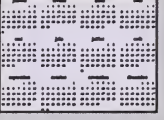



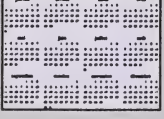



This activity has no formal answers.

2.2

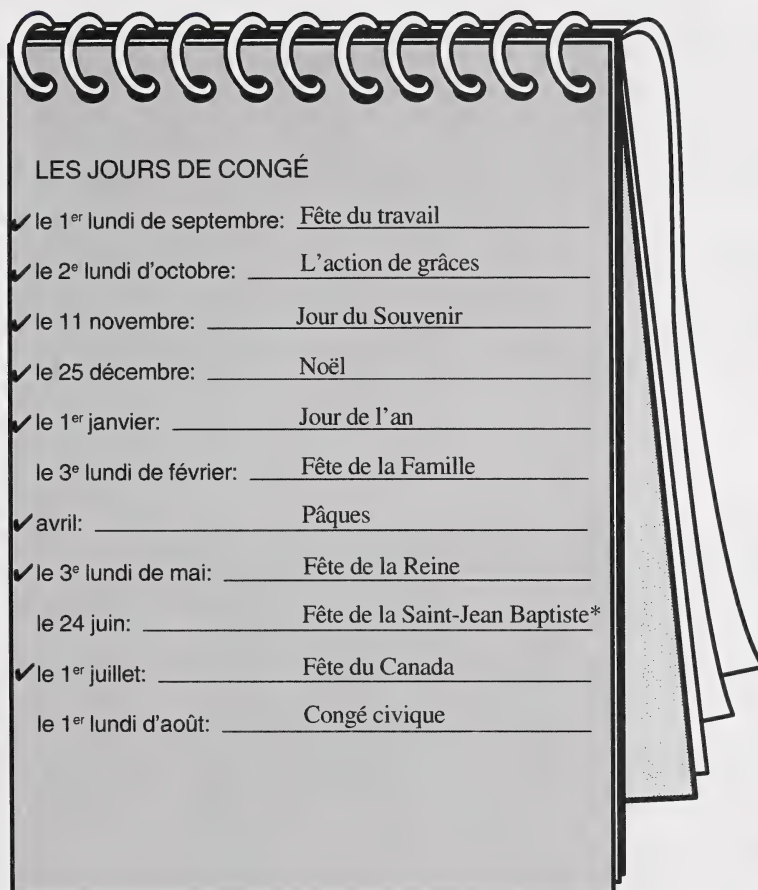
Here is a list of the official holidays in Alberta:

septembre – Labour Day
octobre – Thanksgiving Day
novembre – Remembrance Day
décembre – Christmas
janvier – New Year’s Day
février – Family Day
mars/avril – Easter
mai – Victoria Day
juin –
juillet – Canada Day
août – Civic Holiday

2.3

<p>septembre</p> <p><i>fête du travail</i></p> <p>●</p> <p>Labour Day</p> <p>●</p> 	<p>octobre</p> <p><i>l'action de grâces</i></p> <p>●</p> <p>Thanksgiving</p> <p>●</p> 	<p>novembre</p> <p><i>jour du Souvenir</i></p> <p>●</p> <p>Remembrance Day</p> <p>●</p> 
<p>décembre</p> <p><i>Noël</i></p> <p>●</p> <p>Christmas</p> <p>●</p> 	<p>janvier</p> <p><i>jour de l'an</i></p> <p>●</p> <p>New Year's Day</p> <p>●</p> 	<p>février</p> <p><i>fête de la famille</i></p> <p>●</p> <p>Family Day</p> <p>●</p> 
<p>mars</p> <p>(Easter may also be in March.)</p> <p>●</p> <p>●</p> 	<p>avril</p> <p><i>vendredi saint et lundi de Pâques</i></p> <p>●</p> <p>Easter</p> <p>●</p> 	<p>mai</p> <p><i>fête de la Reine</i></p> <p>●</p> <p>Victoria Day</p> <p>●</p> 
<p>juin</p> <p>●</p> <p>●</p> 	<p>juillet</p> <p><i>fête du Canada</i></p> <p>●</p> <p>Canada Day</p> <p>●</p> 	<p>août</p> <p><i>congé civique</i></p> <p>●</p> <p>Civic Holiday</p> <p>●</p> 

2.4 and 2.5



* **La fête de la Saint-Jean Baptiste** is the most important holiday for French Canada. **Saint-Jean Baptiste** is *Saint John the Baptist*, who is the patron saint of French Canadians. Many people in Quebec think of La Saint-Jean Baptiste as their **fête nationale**. It is interesting to note here that our national holiday is not called **la fête nationale** in French, but **la fête du Canada**. On June 24th there are many activities in the province of Quebec, and particularly in Quebec City. There are *parades* (**défilés**), *picnics* (**pique-niques**), *sporting competitions* (**compétitions sportives**). In the evening there is always a concert of *folk music* (**la musique folklorique**) on the *Plains of Abraham* (**les plaines d'Abraham**). Everyone sings and there is always a huge *bonfire* (**feu de joie**). And of course at midnight there are *fireworks* (**feux d'artifice**).

2.6

Jours de congé	Québec	France
le jour de l'an	1 ^{er} janvier	1 ^{er} janvier
Pâques	avril	avril
la fête du travail	le 1 ^{er} lundi de septembre	le 1 ^{er} mai
<i>la fête nationale</i>	<i>1^{er} juillet</i>	<i>14 juillet</i>
*l'Armistice	le 11 novembre	le 11 novembre
Noël	25 décembre	25 décembre

*Jour du Souvenir au Québec

2.7

Calendrier des fêtes			
septembre	octobre	novembre	décembre
	le 31 – l'Halloween		
janvier	février	mars	avril
<i>le 6 – la fête des Rois</i>	le 14 – la Saint-Valentin	le 17 – la Saint-Patrick	
mai	juin	juillet	août
le 2 ^e dimanche – la fête des mères	le 3 ^e dimanche – la fête des pères		

2.8

1. La fête des mères est le deuxième dimanche de mai.
2. Oui, on fête l'Halloween en octobre.
3. Non, on fête la Saint-Valentin le quatorze février (le 14 février).
4. On fête la fête des Rois au Québec et en France.
5. La fête des pères est le troisième dimanche de juin.

2.9

1. Le Mardi gras est en mars.
2. Oui, on fête le Mardi gras en France.
3. On fête le Carnaval.
4. Le Carnaval est en février.

Section 2: Follow-up Activities**Extra Help 1**

1. Q: *Tu as quel âge, Mathieu?*
R: *J'ai onze ans.*
2. Q: Vous avez quel âge?
ou
Quel âge avez-vous?
R: J'ai quarante et un ans.
3. Q: Tu as quel âge?
ou
Quel âge as-tu?
R: J'ai dix-sept ans.
4. Q: Tu as quel âge?
ou
Quel âge as-tu?
R: J'ai huit ans.

5. Q: Vous avez quel âge?

ou

Quel âge avez-vous?

R: J'ai cinquante-sept ans.

6. Q: Vous avez quel âge?

ou

Quel âge avez-vous?

R: J'ai trente-huit ans.

7. Q: Vous avez quel âge?

ou

Quel âge avez-vous?

R: J'ai soixante ans.

8. Here is a brief summary of the ages of the members of Lise's family. Your wording may differ to some extent.

Monsieur Mario Lamoureux a soixante ans. Madame Madeline Lamoureux a cinquante-cinq ans. Paul Lamoureux a quarante et un ans. Linda Lamoureux a trente-huit ans. Chantal Lamoureux a dix-sept ans. Mathieu Lamoureux a onze ans. Alain Lamoureux a huit ans.

Extra Help 2

Calendrier des fêtes			
septembre	octobre	novembre	décembre
le 1 ^{er} lundi – Fête du travail	le 2 ^e lundi – L'action de grâces	le 11 – Jour du Souvenir	le 25 – Noël
janvier	février	mars	avril
le 1 ^{er} – Le jour de l'an	le 19 – Fête de la Famille	Pâques	Pâques
mai	juin	juillet	août
le 3 ^e lundi – Fête de la Reine		le 1 ^{er} – Fête du Canada	le 1 ^{er} lundi – Congé civique

Enrichment 1

This activity has no formal answers.

Enrichment 2

This activity requires no answers.

NOTES

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